REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,628.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 21, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th July 1873, at 4 P.M.

July 1873.		August 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave Negapatam	6
„ Carwar	26	„ Madras	8
„ Cochin for Narrakal	30	„ Coconada	10
„ Alleppy	30	„ Vizagapatam	11
August 1873.		„ Bimlipatam	11
„ Tuticorin	1	„ Gopalpore	12
„ Colombo	2	„ False Point	13
„ Galle	3	Arrive CALCUTTA	15

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neighbertes can be landed at Naraka, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July, 1873, at 2 P.M.

July 1873.		August. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave BUSREH	18
„ Kurrachee	Aug 3	„ Fao	18
„ Guadur	4	„ Bushire	20
„ Muscat	6	„ Bahrein	21
„ Bunder Abbas	8	„ Linga	24
„ Linga	10	„ Bunder Abbas	26
„ Bushire	12	„ Muscat	28
„ Koweit	14	„ Guadur	30
„ Fao	14		Sept.
„ Mahamerah	14	„ Kurrachee	2
Arrive BUSREH	16	Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 540 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Reeve, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 1,982 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Gotham, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 22ND JULY.

THE fine Steamer VIRAGO, 1,800 tons, 250 H.P., (nominal), has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers only, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :—

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

For passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, July 6, 1873.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 20th July 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-0
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th June 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 14th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	Including Wines.
Port Said	34	20	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	53	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

WOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 25th July, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ELLORA, 1,727 Tons, and 200 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CANAL ROUTE.—During the autumn some of the Company's largest Steamers will be despatched from Southampton to Bombay and Calcutta alternately via the Suez Canal.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th July 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 28th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (2,973 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain George Hyde, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 25th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th July 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MATERIALS.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, by order of R. Walton, Esq., Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality, all the Materials of the House lately belonging to Mr. Purshotum Khetsey, and situated near the junction of the Camma teepoora 5th Street, and the Upper Duncan Road.

Terms and Conditions of Sale can be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 21st July 1873.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in David Sassoon's Building, Colaba, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., and by order of Mr. Bechardas Ambaidas :

34 Bales of Cotton marked by Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

The Bales will be sold under the condition to give the customary and damaged allowance of 84 lbs. per bale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st July 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

8 bales Grey Shirting.
19 cases Dotties.
8 cases Prints.
3 cases Electroplated ware consisting of tea and coffee service, 10, 12, and 14 inch round waiters, butter coolers, cruet basel sets, 4 and 5 bottle cruet stand, children's knives and forks in cases, juvenile garden engines, &c.

A quantity of furniture of a gentleman consisting of hanging and stand lamps, reading lamp, dressing glass, round dressing card and camp table, China teapoys, camp cot with bed, whatnot reclining couch, American and Windsor chairs, Iron fourpost bedstead, side board, screen, books, &c.

SALE OF SUNDRY PERSONAL EFFECTS belonging to the Estate of the late Major W. E. LeGeyt.

On MONDAY next, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the Committee of Adjustment, the Effects of the late Major W. E. LeGeyt, comprising uniform dresses, coats, trousers, waistcoats, sashets, socks, boots, shirts, pyjamas, neckties, handkerchiefs, collars, gloves, hats, towels, leather portmanteau, overland trunks and sundry other articles.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 21st July 1873.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following piece-goods, twist, &c., &c. :—

3 cases coloured chintz.
4 „ white dorix.
4 bales Grey Shirtings
2 bales superior woollen white Blankets.
3 cases glassware, comprising liquor sets, wine sets, superior flower vases, wine bottles, glass tumblers.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st July 1873.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Shamrao Morojee Purbhoo, in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale in that behalf reserved to them.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 21st day of July inst., at 4 o'clock P.M., BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following lots :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement ninety-three feet in length and twenty-nine feet and four inches in breadth, be the same little more or less, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Ghatwady, near the Grand Portuguese Church, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Dhoolesh wur, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by a vacant portion of the said Ghatwady and the property of (the late) Bhaskar Sounderjee ; on or towards the west by the property of Ragoba Bapoojee Paradkur ; on or towards the north by the passage adjoining the said sort of Ghatwady and the property of the said Bhaskar Sounderjee ; and on or towards the south by the property of Vittoba Shanker Senoy ; and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector and Land Revenue under No. 140, and by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 17 and now under No. 18, and now standing in their respective books in the name of the said Shamrao Morojee, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Shamrao Morojee and his tenant or tenants.

For further particulars and condition of sale, and plan of the above property, apply to the Undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A nearly new light English built miniature Brougham with lamps and shaft, by J. Henderson.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 21st July 1873.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongoms, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY ; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every cork is branded with crosse and blackwell's name.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules ; and as Wine in ½, 1, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1 oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's. Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions, 31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.

Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

The NEXT CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY, 23rd July, commencing at 6 P.M.

Admission by Tickets—Price One Rupee each—obtainable from Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., and Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co., or by payment at the doors.

HERBERT COPE,
Honorary Secretary, Organ Committee.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.

The MATCH TO-NIGHT will be a PICK-UP. SIDES will be chosen by Messrs. PEILE and MURRAY. After the game it will be decided whether the days of play shall be increased to three a week.

A. PEILE,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

FOR SALE, a small STOCK of very SUPERIOR SPARKLING WHITE BURGUNDY, from H. and G. HIRSCH of Mayence :—

Quarts	Rs. 36 and Rs. 39 per Doz.
Pints	„ 21 and „ 20 „

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

D. S. KEMP & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS. (SILVER MEDAL, BOMBAY EXHIBITION.)

Catalogues and Price Lists furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, MILL OWNERS, CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS, &c.—We have COMMENCED BUSINESS at the undernoted place as SHIP-CHANDLERS, &c., where every kind of Goods in its branches imported direct from the best and known Manufacturers in England, can be had at very moderate prices, wholesale and retail. Up-country Orders executed with care and speed.

MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY & Co.

MY INTERESTS and RESPONSIBILITIES in the FIRM of Messrs. RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE and Co., SHIP-CHANDLERS, have ceased from 30th June 1873.

MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY.

8, Apollo Street.

THE COLABA COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE has been received by the Directors from 27 Shareholders, holding in the aggregate 423 Shares, that the following RESOLUTIONS will be brought forward at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING advertised to be held at the Registered Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 28th instant, viz.—

1.—"That the following Resolution, passed at the Meeting of Shareholders on the 9th July 1873, be not confirmed, viz., 'That the additional capital, not exceeding the sum of 3 Lakhs Rupees, necessary for the erection of the Spinning and Weaving Mill, be raised by Debentures, and that Rs. 10 per Share be deducted out of the future Annual Dividends until the Debentures are paid off.'"

2.—"That the cost of the Spinning Mill resolved to be erected on the Company's Land be limited to the amount of spare Funds in the hands of the Company."—Dated this Nineteenth Day of July 1873.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTERS.

The Undersigned have received a further Shipment of these well known FILTERS, at the *former reduced Prices*, viz.—

No. 1	*No. 1 Covered	No. 2.	No. 3.
Cash	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 18	Rs. 22-8
Credit	Rs. 16-0	Rs. 20	Rs. 25-0
		Rs. 30.	Rs. 33.

* This has a wicker covering, and is recommended to Travellers.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co. 1ST JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS, NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. respectfully inform the PUBLIC and GENTRY of BOMBAY that all ORDERS entrusted to them are executed with first-class material and workmanship.

Gentlemen's Porpoise Skin Elastic Boots	Rs. 14
Regulation Hessian Enamel Boots	„ 25
Do. Patent Hyde Boots	„ 20

Constituents will find the above Establishment cheaper than another.

Price List forwarded, post-free, on application.

All Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

Lathum on Sanitary Engineering	Rs. 18 12
Fayrer's Clinical and Pathological Observations in India	12 8
Lyon's Bombay Local Laws	10 0
Millett on the Law of Insolvency in India	8 0
Field on the New Indian Law of Evidence	14 0
Lethbridge's History of India for Schools	2 0
The Lion and the Elephant, by C. J. Anderson	9 8
Winwood Reade's African Sketch Book. 2 Vols	15 0
Eaton's Bampton Lectures, 1872. The Permanence of Christianity	7 8
Guersant on the Surgical Diseases of Infants and Children	7 12
Sheppard's Lectures on Madness in its Medical, Legal, and Social Aspects	4 4
Hunter on Free Church Missions in India and Africa	7 8
Williams's Law of Executors and Administrators. 7th Edn.	47 8
Catafago's Arabic Dictionary. New Edition	20 0
Proctor's Light Science for Leisure Hours. 2nd Series	4 12
Clater's Cattle Doctor. New Edition	9 8
Pycraft's Cricket Field. New Edition	2 4
Mokeanna and Chikkin Hazard, by Bernard	8 8
Theodore Parker's Discourses	2 0
Blackburn's The Hartz Mountains	7 8
Ockley and Gibbon's History of the Saracens. New Edition	1 4
Walshe on Diseases of the Heart. New Edition	10 0
History of the Bastile	3 12
Ilm en Nas. Tales and Anecdotes, translated from the Arabic by Mrs. Godfrey Clerk	4 8
Blunt's Dictionary of Doctrinal and Historical Theology	26 4
Lardner's Museum of Science and Art. 6 Vols. New Edition	13 4
Patty, by Kate S. Macquoid	3 12
Cowell's Indian Digest. 2nd Edition	30 0
Tod's Rajasthan. New Edition. 2 Vols	25 0
Max Müller's Science of Religion	6 12
Bradshaw's Continental Rail Guide, June	2 4
Ouida's Dog of Flanders. New Edition	3 4
Mr. Pedder's Proposals for Improvements to the City of Bombay	2 0
Black's Ten Laws of Health	2 4
Marryatt's Jacôb Faithful. New Edition	2 4
Lownes' Philosophy of Evolution. (Astonian Prize Essay).	3 8
Waverley Novels. Pocket Edition. Vols. 1 to 6, each	1 0
Morley's First Sketch of English Literature	5 12
Dermatologists' Vade Mecum. Coloured Plates	6 0
The Tasmanian Lily : a Tale	3 4
Gardens, Soldiers', Manual of Sanitation	1 8
Fylodet's New Guide to German Conversation	1 8
The Other Girls : a Tale	2 4
Political Portraits from the "Daily News." New Edition	3 12
Beeton's Dictionary of Science, Art, and Literature. 2 vols.	11 0
Mutiny Act and Articles of War, 1873	2 8
Devey's Comparative Estimate of Modern English Poets	6 12
Gaskell's Wives and Daughters. New Edition	2 4
Lord Lytton's Works. New Edition. Vol. 1. Eugene Aram	2 4
Lockhart's Spanish Ballads and Southey's Cid. 1 vol.	1 4
Tomkin's Machine Construction and Drawing Plates	1 4
Report on Cantchouc and the Possibility of its Production in India	2 4
Chever's Indian Medical Jurisprudence, reduced to	12 0
Red Cotton Night Cap Country, by Robert Browning	5 12
Todhunter's Conspectus of Studies and other Essays connected with Education	6 12
The Bridal Bouquet. Morocco	2 4
Kerr's Land of Ind	3 4
The Cream of "Punch"	0 10
Newbery on the Criminal Procedure Code	16 0
Dalton's Ethnology of Bengal. Illustrated	60 0
Cunningham's Reports in the Archæological Survey of India. Vol. 2	20 0
Bomanjee Dossabhoy's Idiomatic Sentences in English, Gucrati, Hindustani and Persian	12 0
Ingleby's Reptiles and Bird's. Cheap Edition	4 12
Health in India, with Hints on returning Home, by Dr. G. Y. Hunter	2 0
My Diary at the Punjab Camp of Exercise, with Map	3 0
Drury's Useful Plants of India	10 0
Addison's Law of Torts. New Edition	23 12
Simmons on Court Martial. New Edition	9 8
Cargill on Strains of Bridge Girders and Roof Trusses	7 12
Rattigan on the Hindu Law of Adoption	5 8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SHACKLETON & CO., EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS, 45, BOTOLPH LANE, AND 2, GROCER'S HALL COURT, LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

MONSOON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

LADIES' AND GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

A LARGE STOCK OF COATINGS AND TROWSERINGS IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

TAYLOR & CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, RAMPART ROW, (NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NATIONAL BANK) BOMBAY.

MR. A. McM. TAYLOR, for many years Branch Manager to the late Firm of Thomson and Co., begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has OPENED an ESTABLISHMENT as above. He would likewise solicit the patronage of the Community of the Firm, assuring them that all Orders entrusted to his care will receive his best attention.

TAYLOR & Co., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS RAMPART ROW, (Adjoining the P. and O. Co.'s Fort Office,) Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO., BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will be met with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.	
Best Manilla Rope, at R. 38 per cwt.	
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 30 per cwt.	
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.	
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.	
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.	
Pumps of sorts.	
Kerosine Oil, best quality.	
Best Europe Candles.	
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.	
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.	
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.	
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.	
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.	
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.	
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Corrugated Iron.	Fire Engines complete.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Fleur Cloth.	Clear Glass.
Rollers, Skins.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Bundling Twine.	Fire Bricks.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., East Indian Madras and Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Co.s' passenger time tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N.W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. ; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 19TH JULY 1873.

EXCHANGE on London is unaltered.

In Government Securities quotations are the same.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 10¼d. 1s. 10 29/32d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 1/16 to 1s 11¼d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 3/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10¾d.
Credit, do. .....1s. 10 11/16 to 1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10 5/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 11/16d.
Do. demand 100 3/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight 99½
Do. demand..... 99½ to 13/16

On China House Bills, 90 days' sight, 229.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 111¾ to111½
Four & half per cent. 106¾
Four per cent. 104¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...108
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 106
8 years, do. do. 108
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ..... 115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-6-6
Carolas 200
Mexican Dollars 202
Five-Franco Pieces 201½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE steamers loading are full, and the next two mail steamers being also full freight is much wanted, and we quote £2-7-6 to £2-10-0, no space being obtainable. Sail nothing doing. For the Continent Rubuttino's steamer Arabia is booking at £2-5-0 to £2-7-6.

London { Cotton ..... / Oseed ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d. / Myrabollams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Cdfr bdls ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £1 15s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton..... / Coffee..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 10s. 0d.
Havre Cottons..... £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. / Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d. / Cotton ..... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 22 per ton. / ,, Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm for Dhurumsey Spinning; Colaba shares were in demand at Rs. 1,520. Other shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	90
23,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	787½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	273½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	150
62,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	121
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	31½	3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
.....	£20	40½	1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43½	2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000		do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19¾	5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77		Colaba Land Co.....	1,525
2,000	150	all	Nil.		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	94
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.		Mazagon Land	875
1,000	1,000	all	15p.a.		Port Canning Land Company, Limited	415

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	50p.a.		Alexandra Spinning	1,455
570	2,500	all	100*		Alliance Spinning	2,650
300	2,000	all			Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,600
900	1,000	all	20*		Bombay United	1,150
1,600	150	150	25*		Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...		Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,775
750	2,000	all	200p.a.		Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all			Jowraj Bullo Mills	1,160
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a.		Manockji Petit's	1,280
900	1,000	a	40 p.a.		Morarjee Spinning	1,200
800	2,500	all	150p.a.		Oriental	3,300
980	2,500	400	216p.a.		Royal	2,360
500	1,000	all	...		Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.*

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.		Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150p.c.		Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	775
250	3,000	850	Nil.		Alexandra Press Co.....	215
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.		Apollo Press Co.....	6,300
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.		Bombay Press Co.....	1,325
200	500	all	50 p.c.		Do New.....	375
250	4,000	1,000	100 p.c.		Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...		Carwar Company.....	1,200
500	1,280	all	40*		Colaba Press Co.....	5,000
350	9,000	all	250p.c.		East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	8,500	all	500		Fort Press Co.....	5,500
200	2,000	1,500	75 p.c.		Framji Cowasji Press Co.	450
200	1,000	all	200 p.c.		French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	228 p.c.		Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,200
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.		Imperial Press Co.....	825
200	400	350	42½ p.c.		Mofussil Press & G. Co...	720
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.		Prince of Wales Press.....	2,100
200	1,000	all	...		Sassoon's Press Co.....	800
400	850	750	135 p.c.		Scinde Press Co.....	450
100	1,000	750	...		Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 80		Victoria Press, Madras...	1,075
150	350	all	8 p.ct.		Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	800
458	,,	,,	...		Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100p.c.		Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,370
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct.		Bombay Gas Company ...	68
500	500	300	15 ps.		Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.		Malabar Company Ld....	102
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.		Mechanics B'ld'gs Co. ...	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.		Preacher & Co	405
2,000	250	all	40 ps.		Vicgas Patent Slip Co ...	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank.....	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	12	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There has hardly been any change in the state of the Market, and prices remain quite unaltered. Importers have as yet shown very little disposition to accept lower prices offered by the dealers, and consequently the business doing in the goods ready on the spot is of a very limited character. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

1,000 pieces Grey T. cloths (BE.) 29 in. 24 yds. 4 lbs. at Rs. 2 8 0
500 ,, ,, Shirtings 45 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. at ,, 4 14 0
600 ,, White Jacconets 40 in. 20 yds. at ,, 1 13 6
300 pairs Grey Dhotees 44 in. 9 yds. at ,, 1 5 0
800 ,, ,, ,, 44 in. 10 yds. at ,, 1 8 0

COTTON.

Reuter's telegrams of the 18th instant report the Liverpool Cotton Market as closing quiet, the price of "Fair Dhollerah" being quoted at 5¾d. per lb. The market here has, in consequence, remained dull, and we have to report a further decline of Rs. 1 per candy in Dhollerah and Bhownugger. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee ..... at Rs. 188 to 190
Akote ..... at ,, 192 to 194
Broach M. G. ..... at ,, 198 to 210
Hingunghaut ..... at ,, 212 to 214
Dhollerah and Bhownuggur ..... at ,, 184 to 188
Sreginned ..... at ,, 191 to 193
Compta and Vingoria ..... at ,, 175 to 180

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

50 candies Dhollerah ..... at Rs. 184½
75 ,, Veswungaum ..... at ,, 174½ to 176
50 ,, Verawul ..... at ,, 185

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
19	Royal Family ..... / Euphrates (s)	Hogg ..... / Melville.....	Bassein. / Kurrachee.

The ship Hermon, to Calcutta via Madras, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July
16 Athol .... London.
Gosforth .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH JULY.

FROM LONDON.

John Adamson (s), 5 cases iron rivets, Tyabjee Adomjee.
Virago (s), 5 hogsheads beer, Dossabhoy Nusserwanjee ; 18 cases paper, Abdoolalby Abdoolrahim & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aretusa (s), 1 case colours, Homjee Dinshaw Zeela.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 4 cases perfumery, Hajee Sullaman Yacoob Sons & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodbury, 122 bales cotton, Aga Mahomed Banker ; 20 bales cotton, Nupoo Nensee ; 86 bales goat hairs, and 66 bales grassy rags, Jacob Sawoo & Co.
Sir Charles Napier, 75 tons old iron, Johnson & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ramputab Laya.
Virago (s), 421 bags linseed, Mathooradass Nuthoo ; 51 bales wool, Tasurmull Tezbhoocandass ; 25 bales wool, Coursee Khetsee.
Ellora (s), 25 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee ; 27 bales wool, Parroo Chapsee & Co ; 35 bales cotton, Morarjee Pragjee & Co ; 96 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee.
Sunda (s), 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ellora (s), 24 bundles deer horns, Hassum Noormahomed ; 1,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Sunda (s), 1,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 8 bales hides, Nowsedhoy Gangjee ; 18 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Hubbibbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sunda (s), 1 bundle hides, Kunkler Preiswerck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arabia (s), 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Arabia (s), 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia (s), 26 bales hides, and 3 bales skins, G. Sigg and Co.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 17.

Kennedy, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

JULY 18.

Mogg, Lieutenant, 31st Bengal Light Infantry, on sick leave, to England.

JULY 19.

Walker, Major, 17th Bengal Native Infantry, on duty, to Mecan Moer.

POONA DIVISION ORDER.

By Maj.-General J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 18th July 1870.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

F-18 R A—Lieutenant W Martin, from 1st to 15th August 1873, on privilege leave.

N B—This cancels the leave granted to this officer in Division Order No 316, 15th July 1873.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, July 19.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

The Reverend B Sharp, B A, Chaplain of Muttra, two months privilege leave, with effect from the 1st July, 1873.

Mr. G. Adams, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Saharunpore, one month's privilege leave, from 26th May, 1873.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival of packet.
United Kingdom	July 25	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 23	11 A.M.	12½ A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 30	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 28	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	Aug. 1	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas	Pies. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8 8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9	4 9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 ann. and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday.....	July 25	Monday	Oct. 20
,, ...	,, Aug. 1	,, ...	,, 27
,, ...	,, 8	,, ...	Nov. 3
,, ...	,, 15	,, ...	,, 10
,, ...	,, 22	,, ...	,, 17
,, ...	,, 29	,, ...	,, 24
,, ...	,, Sept. 5	,, ...	Dec. 1
,, ...	,, 12	,, ...	,, 8
,, ...	,, 19	,, ...	,, 15
	7 P.M.		,, 22
Monday.....	Sept. 29	,, ...	,, 29
,, ...	Oct. 6		
,, ...	,, 13		

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Friday	Aug. 1	Friday.....	Aug. 8
,, ...	,, 29	,, ...	Sept. 5

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	July 28	Tuesday.....	Oct. 21
,, ...	Aug. 11	,, ...	Nov. 4
,, ...	,, 25	,, ...	,, 18
,, ...	Sept. 8	,, ...	Dec. 2
,, ...	,, 22	,, ...	,, 16
Tuesday.....	Oct. 7	,, ...	,, 30

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

23rd July 1873.		13th Sept. 1873.		10th Nov. 1873.	
30th ,, ,,		17th ,, ,,		14th ,, ,,	
*30th ,, ,,		22nd ,, ,,		17th ,, ,,	
2nd Aug. 1873.		*26th ,, ,,		*21st ,, ,,	
6th ,, ,,		29th ,, ,,		24th ,, ,,	
9th ,, ,,		3rd Oct. 1873.		28th ,, ,,	
*13th ,, ,,		6th ,, ,,		*1st Dec. 1873.	
16th ,, ,,		*10th ,, ,,		5th ,, ,,	
20th ,, ,,		13th ,, ,,		8th ,, ,,	
23rd ,, ,,		17th ,, ,,		12th ,, ,,	
*27th ,, ,,		20th ,, ,,		*15th ,, ,,	
30th ,, ,,		*24th ,, ,,		19 th ,, ,,	
3rd Sept. 1873.		27th ,, ,,		22nd ,, ,,	
6th ,, ,,		31st ,, ,,		29th ,, ,,	
*10th ,, ,,		3rd Nov. 1873.		29th ,, ,,	
13th ,, ,,		*7th ,, ,,			

Note.—The Steamers sailing on the dates marked with an *asterisk*, are Persian Gulf Steamers.

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussarra, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawu to Nagpore.....	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, ...	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.....	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *viz.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and bunghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*).....Rs. 42 0 0
Half Year..... *ditto* ..... ,, 24 0 0
Three Months ..... *ditto* ..... ,, 14 0 0
One Month ..... *ditto* ..... ,, 5 0 0
One Week ..... *ditto* ..... ,, 1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Full Mail Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs 10 0 .
Per Copy ..... ,, 0 4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HORNE—July 19th, at Upper Colaba, Louisa Jane, the dearly beloved infant of Mr. and Mrs. George Horne, aged 5 months and 26 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—July 15th, at Church Lane, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. James Anderson, of a son.
DAVIES—July 15th, at Barrackpore, the wife of Colonel F. J Davies, of a son.

DEATH.

BRIGGS—July 12th, at Burrisaul, Mrs. Eliza Brigge, aged 84 years, 1 month, and 14 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1873.

EVEN at the risk of being accused by our "impartial" contemporary of Church Gate Street of converting this journal into an unofficial Police Gazette, we recur to the subject of the reckless statements which have been made to the disparagement of the Bombay Police. Our contemporary is very fond of taking every occasion to tell people of his impartiality, which is perhaps all the more necessary that that is a quality for which it seems to us he takes more credit to himself than is generally accorded to him by the public voice. We would not say we believe the editor of the *Times of India* would willingly and against his mature conviction disparage the services of any body of men if he thought well on the subject ; but we know that it was in the columns of his journal that the unreasonable outcry about the inefficiency of the Police of Bombay was first raised, and that that outcry has been continued in those columns with such persistency that the Native Press, apparently taking its cue from the *Times of India*, has been fain to comment on the Police lately in such a manner as has for many years been unusual. Readers of the two papers must have seen that the manner in which the work of the Bombay Police has been spoken of in this journal and in the *Times of India* has been very different ; but we take credit to ourselves for having given only reasonable support to a body of men who were fairly entitled to it, while we can say we believe public opinion in Bombay on the question has been generally in accordance with our own, and that our contemporary's criticism has on some occasions been neither thoughtful nor reasonable. Our own observations have led us to the opinion that the Bombay Police is in most if not in every respect superior to that of Calcutta or of Madras : and we know that high certificates as to its efficiency have been bestowed upon it by the Senior Magistrate of Police, the Government of Bombay, and the Secretary of State for India. We cannot certainly look forward to the Police of Bombay, any more than any other Police, becoming at any time an omniscient and immaculate body, as our contemporary of Church Gate Street evidently thinks they should be at present : that they have made mistakes is undeniable, as is also the fact that they have in some instances failed in the detection of crime ; but this is what we must expect, and what we find even in the most perfectly organised bodies of Police in the world, and taking these failures into consideration we must look to the general conduct and efficiency of the corps. The perpetrators of the DeGa atrocity go as yet undetected (though the Police have not yet given up hope of bringing them to justice ; but to look to the centre of the Empire, we have only to mention the Coram Street murder to show that even the famous London detectives are apt to be baffled. That more light has not been thrown on this DeGa case is to be deplored, but we must, in the *Times of India's* own words, "make allowances for the "necessities of the situation."

As we have said, we believe public opinion is at one with us that we have given only a reasonab'e view of the conduct of the Police in order that justice might be done to their merits ; and we would now place before our readers some facts to disprove certain statements made in the *Indian Statesman* of Friday—statements so completely at variance with truth that they must, one would think, have been made by a writer who knows little of the past condition and conduct of the Police of Bombay, and of its present organisation and efficiency. The writer in question complains that Mr. Souter has given the Police of Bombay a "mili- "tary organisation, which, however essential it "might be in a city full of disaffected in- "habitants, is utterly thrown away in a loyal "and peaceable town like Bombay." This, he says, is "all that Mr. Souter has done, for "the Bombay Police are notoriously deficient in "detective ability and are by no means suc- "cessful in the prevention of crime."

To refer first and briefly to the complaint that the present Commissioner of Police has given the body under him a military organisation, the statement is vague, and we will content ourselves with noting what we believe Mr. Souter has done as regards the organisation of the Bombay Police. He has only, so far as we are aware, introduced a stricter discipline in the force ; has taught the men marching, that they may when moving in bodies present a less slovenly appearance than was their wont ; and has provided the European members of the force, who used to dress in any costume which seemed to them most convenient, with a uniform. We are not aware what our contemporary's ideas of the perfect medium of organisation are ; but taking the Metropolitan (London) Police as a standard, we find that that body may be much more fairly spoken of as possessing a military organisation than the Bombay Police. If the teaching of the Bombay Police to march is to call for the censure of the *Indian Statesman*, what will be our contemporary's indignation on being told that the Metropolitan Police are even taught sword exercise to render them efficient in case of any very serious breach of the public peace.

As to the other charges against the Police which we have referred to, we imagine that the *Statesman* will be candid enough after reading the facts which we are about to mention to acknowledge that he has spoken in ignorance of the real state of affairs and that what he has said is incorrect. We would ask attention to the following tabulated statement of the computed value of property stolen from the year 1861 to 1871, and of the proportion of that property recovered :—

Years.	Computed Value of Property Stolen, &c.	Computed Value of Property Recovered.	Proportion of Property Recovered.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1861	139,409 10 7	47,412 0 9	34 Per Cent.
1862	292,965 3 9	58,241 12 4	20 ,, ,,
1863	243,269 13 8	77,344 12 0	32 ,, ,,
1864	256,915 9 1	84,079 14 1	33 ,, ,,
1865	330,823 7 8	1,06,511 11 3	32 ,, ,,
1866	197,542 6 9	94,008 14 0	48 ,, ,,
1867	97,915 2 0	42,201 14 6	43 ,, ,,
1868	170,198 2 10	60,148 3 8	35 ,, ,,
1869	119,116 12 0	55,839 9 9	47 ,, ,,
1870	55,903 0 1	38,756 10 2	69 ,, ,,
1871	72,139 14 0	43,213 11 10	60 ,, ,,

From the above it will be seen that the Police have greatly improved both in the detection and in the prevention of crime, the value of property stolen having decreased in that period to nearly one-half, and the percentage of recoveries having nearly doubled. In 1872, the amount of property alleged to have been stolen was larger than in the previous year, but the recoveries amounted to 71 per cent. as against 60 per cent. We may also, we suppose, place in opposition to the statements of our contemporary the opinion of the Government of Bombay that "Mr. Souter has brought the Bombay City "Police into a *most efficient condition*, and has *effec- "tually checked the criminal classes of Bombay*." After this it should be unnecessary to bring forward other testimony of a like character from the Senior Police and the Government, but we may mention that last year the Secretary of State for India recorded his opinion that "the zeal and "efficiency with which Mr. Souter performs his "important duties are creditable to that officer."

Writing with the object of refuting unjust and injurious statements regarding the Police of Bombay we do not look upon as a service but as a mere act of justice to that body. Mr. Souter is perhaps at present "the best abused man" in Bombay, and though we do not hold that he has committed no mistakes, we think it only fair and honest to place before the public the real facts as to the efficiency both of that gentleman and of the force under his command.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR CHARLES REID.

PRINCE ALFRED.

THE REPORT OF THE COAL COMMITTEE.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

SPAIN.

FRANCE.

LONDON, 18TH JULY.

Sir Charles Reid has been recommended by Lord Napier for the appointment of a Divisional Command in India.

The *Gazette* confirms the statement that Her Majesty the Queen has consented to the marriage of Prince Alfred.

A testimonial of £10,000 has been presented by the Non-conformists to Mr. Miall.

Lord Westbury is hopelessly ill.

The National Assembly at Versailles has voted for a convention with Burmah

LONDON, 19TH JULY.

The report of the Coal Committee has been published. It attributes the rise in price to increased consumption, and affirms that no combination between coal-owners and colliers can permanently affect prices. It also deprecates any interference of Parliament or the imposition of an export duty.

The strike in the building trade has been averted by the masters yielding.

LONDON, 20TH JULY.

Parliament will be prorogued the first week in August.

The Bishop of Winchester has had a fall from his horse and received injuries which proved fatal.

The English Press is greatly occupied with the Persian concession to Baron Reuter.

The Shah has proceeded to Geneva.

Telegrams from Spain state that the Carlist leader, Saballs, attacked the town of Ignalada, and it is reported that after two days' fighting the Carlists were repulsed. Don Carlos, with 10,000 men, is marching on Bilbao.

PARIS, 19TH JULY.

The Assembly has voted the Army Organisation Bill.

PARIS, 20TH JULY.

The Versailles Assembly has decided to adjourn from the 27th instant to 5th November.

MADRID, 19TH JULY.

The new Spanish Ministry has been formed of the Deputies of the Right. The President is Senor Salmeron.

CORRECTION.

The condition of the American Cotton crop is 10¼ per cent. below average, omitting altogether the estimate 32¾ million bales reported in yesterday's message.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 18TH JULY.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton... 71,000 bales.
,, ,, Imports of Cotton. 43,000 ,,
,, Stock of Cotton ..... 895,000 ,,
,, Week's Sales of Surats... 14,000 ,,
,, ,, Imports ,, ... 8,000 ,,
,, Stock of Surats ..... 322,000 ,,

Surats during the week have again been pressed for sale, but the supply is greatly in excess of the demand.

LONDON, 18TH JULY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet but steady. Surats dull.

Fair Dhollera, 5¾d.
7lbs. Shirtings ..... 7s. 10½d.
8¼lbs. dō. ..... 9s. 4½d.
40s Mule Twist ..... 1s. 1¾d.

The sum of £57,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

ALEXANDRIA, 18TH JULY.

The following vessels have passed on the 16th instant through the Suez Canal :—
Outward bound—Ajax and Lorne.
Homeward bound—Hindostan and Nankin.

WE understand that there was to have been a ball at Government House, Simla, on the 16th.

M. RUDOLF ZIEGLER has been appointed German Consul at Bassein, subject to the recognition of the Government of India.

MR. J. GEOGHEGHAN has been appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, vice Mr. D. J. McNeile, who will shortly proceed to Europe on furlough.

A FINE ARTS EXHIBITION is to be opened at Poona on or about the 10th September. Prizes are to be given, which will be open to competitors from any part of India.

WE hear that Captain D. W. Laughton, of the Madras Staff Corps, and second class Assistant Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is about to proceed on furlough to Europe.

ON Monday last a telegram reached the *Friend of India* from Aden to this effect :—"The Sooltan of Zanzibar is probably going to Eng- land in the British India Steam Company's Cashmere, next voyage."

WE understand that Captain Maltby, third class Assistant Commissioner

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 27TH JUNE.

WERE I to write that I am heartily sick of the Resplendent Potentate, whose kingdom the *Hornet*, after patient research among the ponderous dusty tomes which crowd the shelves of the British Museum, has discovered, is bounded on the west by Asiatic Turkey, from whence we obtain the supplies of rhubarb, now so plentiful in Covent Garden Market; on the north by the celebrated Mountains of Sherbet, the source of the refreshing beverage so popular in this country; on the east by Khiva, renowned for its manufactories of special correspondence and mythical victories; and on the south by Colonel Pelly—and his household,—I should not fully express my feelings, and I shall be rejoiced when His Illustrious Jewel-bedecked Mightiness will graciously condescend to depart, majenta-tailed charger and all. Verily this arrogant child of the Prophet is very contemptuous towards the infidels of the West. On taking leave of the Czar he was graciously pleased to inform him that if he went on ruling as he now rules he may probably sit on the Russian throne for a few years longer. At Berlin he condescended to expectorate on the Empress's dress and to pull her down into her seat as she rose from table, for which rough Kaiser William let the imposing descendant of Artaxerxes depart without escort or leave-taking. At Brussels he allowed good King Leopold to stand uncovered and with outstretched hand, whilst he quietly stared him all over; and at Buckingham Palace, the Mansion House, and other places, where Nasr-ed-Din has fed, pieces of half masticated food are found plenteously strewed under the table. The Shah's principal drink is not sherbet, but *Shahtreuse* and sometimes *Shahbis!!!* I have seen him, and *certes* he is a most remarkable man. Like the Kings of Kings from time immemorial, he possesses a head, body, legs, arms resembling in this respect the majority of Persian men and women. This fact caused me considerable astonishment, not being in the least prepared for such an extraordinary circumstance. The aristocracy now describe the Shah as a *Shahlatan*. A few days ago they spoke of him as a *Shah-Doeer*. He was so favourably impressed with the Royal Arsenal and its resources that he absolutely offered to oblige this shop-keeping nation by purchasing some of its guns, but as we do not deal in such toys he had to put up with a 9-pounder muzzle-loader of the new pattern which was presented to him by the Queen and the British Government, much to the disgust of Major Woodward, O. Battery, D. Brigade, who had certainly got a marvellous polish on this particular "shooting iron." The thirteen batteries, or seventy-two guns drawn up on the Common, must have impressed the Oriental mind with the Occidental's power. There for the first time he saw the powerfully horsed forty pounders manœuvred as easily as the light field pieces and an array of broad-shouldered active gunners and strong handsome horses, which, if beaten as to quantity, cannot be equalled in quality. The sight so impressed the successor of Darius that he had to take a drain of cold tea from the spout of solid gold tea-pot, which proceeding appeared to astonish the Commander-in-Chief, Sir David Wood, and the staff in general. Nasr-ed-Din nodded with delight as the Horse Artillery came thundering past, and who could fail to be pleased at such a glorious sight? The State performance at the opera I did not see, chronic impecuniosity preventing my paying the small sum of ten guineas for a pit stall. One individual, with more money than brains, paid five hundred of these golden pieces for a box in the vicinity of royalty. On Sunday, a monkey at the Zoo committed a grave breach of court etiquette by snatching his Majesty's cane out of his hand and consuming it in a remote corner of the cage. Apes have no respect for persons, neither has the Shah, for after promising to visit the Duke of Buccleuch up the river and Kew, he did neither, and, consequently, sold many people—river craft, and the Thames conservancy not a little. In the morning the clergy delivered most instructive sermons, transmographing our Persian friend into the Queen of Sheba, and Queen Victoria into King Solomon. Monday was a great day for England, and it will do well for Russia and other powers to remember that besides those thirteen ships of the iron-clad broadside class, the ten of the monitor and turret class, and the ten heavily armed gun-boats for home and coast defence, assembled at Spithead, we have the squadrons of the Mediterranean, the West Indies, the Pacific, and the Indian waters. In all honesty, I must thank the Shah for coming, for but for his advent we should never have seen that superb and majestic pageant, and have had an opportunity given us to tell the world at large that Great Britain is still Mistress of the Seas. That unsightly awful creation, that Behemoth, the Devastation, and the Glatton, with their ponderous guns and shot proof cuirass look of themselves matches for the navies of the world, so deadly do these two "Flat Irons" appear. The roar of the monstrous cannon spoke a language understood all over the world. I wonder what Admiral Noah would have thought of this magnificent fleet and what the Shah telegraphed about it to his *locum tenens* in Persia. The military review at Windsor, though we are not a military nation it is said, was not less a success, and so moved the potentate that, so says the *Post*, with the most perfect delicacy and grace he turned to the Queen, and saluting her, said that he had hitherto reckoned his years from the date of his birth, but that in future he should date them from the hour of his meeting the Queen of England; but when he presented his richly jewelled sword to the Duke of Cambridge, who looked as pleased as Punch at the splendid tulwar, all his *hauteur* returned. He appeared particularly struck with the 93rd Highlanders and smiled as they swung past. The smile merged, however, into a grave earnest look as he learned that these were the men who raged up the hill at Alma, were the "thin red line" of Balaclava; and of their terrible work at Lucknow. The *fete* at Guildhall, but for the disastrous management of the executive, would have beggared description. The cartoon in *Punch* conveys, however, my ideas of the reckless extravagance. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who happens to be a cousin of Her Majesty, was refused admission into the Royal banquetting room. The Nawab of Bengal was refused admittance to the reserved seats of the hall by the Chairman of the Committee, while the personal friends, city snobs, of the Committee were admitted within the crimson cords which encircled the dais. Committee-men placed at the door to receive the tickets insulted a number of gentlemen, who had gone out to send for their carriages, by refusing to re-admit them because they had no tickets, although their vouchers had been delivered up at eight o'clock in the evening. The courtesy, intelligence, and activity of the Lord Mayor himself was beyond all praise. The Imperial Sovereign came to these shores expecting to find us brave, hospitable, but not courteous, and is not a little surprised to find us the most polished race he has yet met with, but cannot understand yet how it is a few unarmed police keep us in order. I am curious to hear his sentiment on the Lancashire "roughs" he met at Liverpool yesterday.

The examination of Lady Radcliffe and Mrs. Nangle yesterday and on Wednesday have quite revived the interest of the Trichborne Trial, and the number of new bats pending on the result will materially add to the trade profits of Lincoln and Bennett, Milton, and others. A more remarkable sensation was probably never manifested in any court than when Dr. Kenealy put to her ladyship the question as to Dr. Lipscombe having attended her between the 19th August and 6th September. The Lord Chief Justice threw down his pen and threw himself back in his seat. The judges and bar waited the reply with breathless silence. Failing to see the dreadful import of the question, the witness, in the simplest manner possible, replied that Dr. Lipscombe had prescribed for her, but denied that she had ever met her cousin at the mill. It was not till Mr. Hawkins re-examined her that Lady Radcliffe became aware of the real drift of the ordeal she had been subjected to. "It is not suggested," said the learned counsel, "that any act of impropriety took place between you and Roger. But I ask you, as a matter of fact, was there ever any such act?" "Never," was the reply, "never, never, in the whole course of my life I solemnly protest;" delivered with the most perfect composure and self-possession without a quiver in her voice. "Or had you, before you were cross-examined this morning, ever the least suggestion that any questions would be put to you with reference to Dr. Lipscombe's treatment?" "No," she answered steadily, "never. Dr. Lipscombe was the family doctor, and he attended me with the full knowledge of my mother." As these words were spoken, a sigh of relief went forth from Bench, bar, and audience. Dr. Kenealy would feign have quashed this re-examination but the Lord Chief Justice, in the warmest manner, said 'It is of extreme relevancy and importance." Mrs. Nangles' description of the Claimant and his atrocious accent, "his *Wee maddarm*," in reply to her "*Parley vous Francais*" and his indignant protest that "French wasn't in the contrack," absolutely brought a blush on the defendant's cheeks and she rubbed more red precipitate on the raw by describing with great glee how he had "backed away" from her in great distress and how she gave him the parting shot, "Good day, Mr. Castro." Major Nangle, too, was almost as good as Sam Weller and kept the Court in roars of laughter; but the greatest fun of all was when Mrs. Townley freely admitted that she had got every shilling she could on the result of the former trial; how that she had netted one bet of £50, and that Mr. Guilford Onslow was a defaulter to her on the event. That she had no book on the present trial, for she found it impossible to make one, there being all layers but one taken. It was as good as a play to see short-sighted Mrs. Hibbert step quietly down from the witness-box and examine the defendant's thumb as gravely and minutely as Darwin would the "missing link." Bench and all burst out into laughter at this little episode. Then followed a passage of arms between the defendant and the Lord Chief Justice, my Lord ending it by—"Sit down, Sir. I desire you do not address the Court again. If you have anything to say let your counsel say it for you." There is an awkward difference between Mrs. Nangles and Lord Bellew's statements as to the run of the tattoo marks which Dr. Kenealy is not unlikely to make very good use of. It is reported that Arthur Orton himself will be put by the defence in the witness-box and that he has a hair lip. Then the forged letters will be produced. There is much yet in the background and the fight will be long and severe, ending in no definite result.

Last year everything went in favour of Cambridge; but this week the Dark Blues have had ample revenge at Lords. The Cantabs have lost a tower of strength in Yardley, Thornton, Tobin, and Powys, whilst several of their strongest batsmen are not at their best. The Shah might have attended with profit, for there he would from the top of the Pavilion have seen from ten to twelve thousand people massed in a broad belt all round the ground, with blue glinting out from every drag, carriage and stand, intent in the manly game. The 52 of Mr. Ottaway was the highest individual score in the match, and in praise of his play too much cannot be written. His patience was marvellous, and his judgment equally so. Indeed he won the match for Oxford even though materially incapacitated by an injured knee. In the second innings Tillard's bowling was very straight and accurate. Boyle, from whom much was expected, disappointed all, while Maude's fielding at point was brilliant. Oxford won with three wickets to spare, and I send full score and analysis knowing how many of your readers take interest in the University match. Unquestionably the victory fell to the stronger team.

CAMBRIDGE.	1st inn.		2nd inn.
Mr G H Longman, c and b Butler	5	b Ridley	20
Mr A S Tabor, b Boyle	3	b Ridley	45
Mr W Blacker, b Butler	24	c Boyle, b Ridley	26
Mr F E R Fryer, c Maude, b Butler	14	b Maude	1
Mr G E Jeffery, c Boyle, b Butler	7	b Butler	23
Mr T Latham, c Ottaway, b Butler	0	c Wallroth, b Maude	48
Mr W J Ford, not out	51	c Francis, b Maude	11
Mr C Tillard, b Francis	13	l b w, b Maude	6
Mr H A Hamilton, b Francis	0	not out	0
Mr H M Sims, b Francis	5	b Maude	0
Mr G Goldney, b Boyle	10	b Maude	0
Byes 12, l-b 7, wi	20	Byes 18, l-b 3, w 2.	23
Total	—152	Total	—203
OXFORD.	1st inn.		2nd inn.
Mr W Law, b Jeffery	36	c Tillard, b Sims	27
Mr E S Garnier, c and b Jeffery	10	b Tillard	19
Mr C A Wallroth, b Jeffery	0	b Tillard	4
Mr C J Ottaway, b Tillard	41	b Tillard	52
Mr A W Ridley, b Jeffery	8	b Tillard	0
Mr C E B Nepean, c Ford, b Tillard	22	b Tillard	50
Mr W H Game, b Jeffery	48	b Tillard	0
Mr C K Francis, c Goldney, b Jeffery	4	not out	3
Mr S E Butler, l b w, b Jeffery	3	not out	4
Mr C W Boyle, b Jeffery	0		
Mr J Maude, not out	1		
Byes	9	Byes 15, l-b 2, w 1	18
Total	—182	Total	—177

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

CAMBRIDGE.—FIRST INNINGS.

	overs.	maidens.	runs.	wickets.
Butler	19	5	48	5
Boyle	29·1	6	42	2
Francis	13	4	27	3
Maude	9	2	15	0

Boyle bowled one wide.

SECOND INNINGS.

Butler	15	4	42	1
Boyle	7	1	21	0
Ridley	34	13	51	3
Francis	11	3	27	0
Maude	24	8	39	6

Boyle and Maude each bowled one wide.

OXFORD.—FIRST INNINGS.

Jeffery	45	24	44	8
Sims	22	7	74	0
Tillard	20	8	42	2
Fryer	3	0	13	0

SECOND INNINGS.

Jeffery	28	8	48	0
Sims	19	6	36	1
Tillard	33·3	12	62	6
Goldney	2	0	5	0
Hamilton	4	1	8	0

Hamilton bowled one wide.

Umpires: Wootton and Biddulph.

"The Pitman's" great race was won, as I expected, vide my last letter, by Falkland, who, always having the race in hand, at last won as he liked. So Mr. Houldsworth, the Glasgow ironmaster, has at length broken the ice, and not before the time, for his bad luck is proverbial. Molly Cobroy slipped up at the Newcastle turn and Freeman rolled over her, both jockies, fortunately, escaping with little injury. The time for the 2 miles was 3·33.

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE (handicap) of 300 sovs in specie, added to a sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, 10ft, and 5 only if declared; winners extra; second received 50 sovs. 2 miles. 48 subs, 23 of whom declared.

Mr. Houldsworth's Falkland, by Voltigeur—Lady Di, 6 yrs, 7st 8lbs (car 7st 9lbs) ..... (T. Osborne) 1
Mr. E. N. Delamere's Prodigal, 4 yr, 6st, 12lb. (W. Chaloner) 2
Mr. Huntley's Clearwell, 4 yrs, 6st 12lbs ..... (G. Cooke) 3
Mr. E. Gray's Exminster, 4 yrs, 7st 2lbs ..... (Busby) 4
Mr. Moffatt's Molly Cobroy, 5 yrs, 6st 13lb ..... (Constable) 0
Mr. W. R. Marshall's The Dart, 4 yrs. 6st 9lb ..... (F. Archer) 0
Mr. Gilby's Birthright, 4 yrs, 6st 4lb ..... (Bruckshaw) 0
Mr. W. Sanderson's Shylocks, 3 yrs, 6st (car 6st 5lb) ..... (Griffiths) 0
Mr. H. Dutton's Curator, 3 yrs, 5st 8lb ..... (Thompson) 0
Captain J. Cradock's Hades, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb ..... (Morbey) 0
Mr. Philip Cookson's Cingalina, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb ..... (Sheard) 0
Mr. Merry's Freeman, 4 yrs, 8st ..... (Hopper) 0

At the sale of Mr. B. Ellam's stud, sister to Eltham was sent back at 900 gs.; Tormentor, winner of the Oaks, was bought in at 1,500 gs; Odine at 640 gs.; Persuasion at 440 gs.; and Pakrita at 350 gs.; whilst the stallions Ethus and Vanarburgh also were sent back, the former at 3,800 and the latter at 1,950 gs. Mr. Merry has sold King of the Forrest to Mr. Lee for 5,600 gs; Lioness for 1,000 gs; and Lady Morgan with a filly foal by Scottish Chief for 2,100 gs: both these mares being taken by Mr. Houldsworth. At Lord Portsmouth's sale very high prices were obtained. Housemaid, with a filly foal by Beadsman, 1,050 gs.; Typhoon 970 gs; Beccy Sharp with colt foal 870 gs; and Gamos 1,000. Mr. Dangar, the Australian, gave 600 gs. for Antonia by young Melbourne—Andover's dam, and 540 gs. for a yearling filly by Beadsman-Wave (Indian Ocean's dam). Organist, with 10lbs. the best of the weights, beat Sugarcane clearly for the Leaton Delaval Stakes. The Prince of Wales and the Grand Duke Czarewitch have been enjoying themselves at Stockbridge, where they have been having delightful weather and average sport.

LATEST TURF MOVEMENTS.

A few bets were laid in the course of yesterday at the Clubs on the Goodwood Stakes, the transactions, however, being too unimportant to call for especial comment.

GOODWOOD STAKES.

7 to 1 agst Duke of Cambridge (t)		100 to 6 agst Feve (t)	
9 to 1	— Lilian (t)	1·0 to 6	— Miss Clumber (t)
10 to 1	— Old Italian (t & off)	20 to 1	— Lighthouse (t)
12 to 1	— Arcanus (t & off)	20 to 1	— Prescot (t)
100 to 8	— Uhlan (t)	20 to 1	— Ruffle (t)
100 to 6	— Precentor (t)	20 to 1	— Molly Cobroy (t)

ST. LEGER.

4 to 1 agst Marie Stuart (t & off)	4 to 1 agst Kaiser (t & off)

Though rather early in the day to make a definite selection, I think highly of Lilian's chance and that of the 4 yr. old colt by Pamesan. May Bell not yet in the betting. He is a very clever, little horse in Mr. Astley's stable, and I know is in reserve for some great handicap. Mr. Savile's mare can stay every yard of the 2½ mile course and is nicely weighted. I consider the St. Leger as good as ever and in Mr. Merry's banker's hand, as Gang Forward will not improve on his present form, and I consider either Marie Stuart or Doncaster capable in a true run race of beating Kaiser. At present, the St. Leger cracks are only taking healthy exercise. Cremorne is first favourite for the Goodwood Cup, and Marie Stuart second; but I should doubt the mare's starting.

A VERY singular paragraph is going the rounds, to the effect that a partridge at Gibraltar cut through a telegraph wire by flying against it. The facts are these:—A sportsman fired at a partridge; it flew against the telegraph wires; the wire was found cut, "as if by a blow with a sharp instrument," close to one of the poles. Clearly enough to us a shot from the gun did the mischief (for the charge, we presume, went in the same direction as the bird), but the paragraph in question will probably be cited in future as an instance of the tremendous force of the flight of a partridge.—*Pioneer.*

THE CUBAN CORRESPONDENT OF THE "NEW YORK HERALD."—A Santander correspondent writes to us under date June 17:—"The name of Mr. O'Kelly, the correspondent in Havannah of the *New York Herald*, has been made known in England by his imprisonment and ill-treatment at the hands of the Government authorities in Cuba for visiting the insurgents while residing in the Spanish lines. Owing to the representations of Mr. Layard, the young man was sent to Spain in the mail steamer Espania, and arrived here on the 15th with a number of other prisoners, being allowed, however, to travel as a first-class passenger on paying the usual price for the accommodation. On landing, he was handed over to the military authorities and immediately conveyed to a gaol, where he will remain until sent to Madrid or liberated. Mr. Layard is taking a great deal of trouble in the affair, and will most likely succeed in extricating Mr. O'Kelly from the painful position in which he has placed himself by what is alleged to be an open violation of belligerent rules and customs.

A BOY FLOGGED.—At a Bengal zillah school the head master, a Bengalee, recently found one of the boys guilty of very disgraceful conduct in school hours. He decided to flog the boy, but submitted the matter for the orders of the District School Committee. The Committee directed that the boy should be flogged in the presence of the whole school. The proceedings were in due course reported to the Commissioner, who, not finding any rule under which school boys could be flogged, asked the Director to ascertain the Lieutenant Governor's views on the subject of corporal punishment. The Director expressed his approval of a resort to flogging for disgraceful offences of the kind, but laid the papers before Government. Sir George Campbell said he had no wish to interfere with the discretion of the Committee in such a matter. But he desired that in all questions care should be taken that the Committee's action is really that of the members who understand native feelings.—*Friend of India.*

BOMBAY.

RAIN-FALL AT AHMEDABAD.—The fall of rain registered at Ahmedabad up to the 16th inst. amounted to five inches.

A THEATRICAL COMPANY AT SURAT.—Some of the young natives of Surat have started a theatrical company there.

SUICIDE OF A BRAHMUN WOMAN.—Last week a Brahmun woman, residing at Ahmedabad, committed suicide by strangling herself.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT AHMEDABAD.—For the week ending 11th inst., there were 48 births and 63 deaths in the city of Ahmedabad.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo woman accidentally fell into a well at Gamdevi on Friday. She was taken out alive and removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ROBBERY OF A MARWARRE AT SURAT.—About a week ago a theft of Rs. 2,000 was committed in the house of a Marwaree at Surat. The thieves have not yet been arrested.

WE hear that Mrs. Fallon, widow of the late much respected Mr. A. D. Fallon, of Bombay, is shortly expected out from Europe as Superintendent of the Byculla Girls' School.

SENTENCE OF DEATH AGAINST THREE BROTHERS.—The Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad the other day sentenced three Hindoo brothers to be hanged, for having murdered a man with an axe.

A NOTED THIEF.—A Parsee named Dorabjee Sorabjee, a noted thief, was on Saturday sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to two months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing a carriage lamp belonging to one Gangjee Dongersey.

THE SURAT RUSTOMPOORA DISPENSARY.—During June last 314 patients were treated in the Rustompoora Dispensary at Surat, which has been conducted at the expense of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Carting Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

A CASE UNDER THE NEW CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.—The Session Judge of Ahmedabad has acquitted the prisoner Premchund Gugulchund, who was sentenced by the first-class magistrate of the station to twenty months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of criminal breach of trust.

AN ACTION AGAINST THE BORAH HIGH PRIEST.—The Surat correspondent of a vernacular newspaper states that Khan Bahadoor Burjorjee Merwanjee Fraser, of Surat, has filed an action in the civil court against the Moola (High Priest) of the Borahs, for the recovery of Rs. 18,000.

RAIN AT POREBUNDER.—A correspondent, writing from Porebunder on the 8th instant, states that it has rained there for the last eight or ten days so much that the whole of the town has been flooded. In consequence of the seasonable fall of rain the grain dealers have reduced the price of grain.

THE HACK BUGGIES.—In consequence of several hack buggywallas who are plying for hire with dilapidated buggies and wretched horses, the Commissioner of Police has issued a circular to the superintendents of the several divisions, directing them to take off the numbers of such buggies and forward them to his office.

DOUBLE OFFENCE.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, one Abdool Nasser was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with stealing two bottles of soda-water belonging to a man named Hajee Mahomed. He was also charged with being found between sunset and sunrise loitering in a public place. He was convicted of both the offences and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—A Maratha named Wittoo Succaram reported to the executive police on Friday, that he sent his daughter, a child about a year old, along with his servant to Gaewady, and that the servant had taken two gold bangles and one silver anklet off the child. The man then gave the child to its sister and ran away. Search is being made by the police the whereabouts of the accused.

SUICIDE BY STRANGLING.—Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, concerning the death of Yellee, a woman of the Camatee caste. It appears that the woman had been in the keeping of a Camatee, who is a mason. The paramour returned home as usual on Friday evening, and struck his son, aged about ten years, for not bringing his meals. The woman interfered and the man also struck her. She then closed the door of her room and strangled herself with her saree. The jury found that the woman had committed suicide by strangling herself by means of her saree.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE, we regret to learn, will shortly lose two Professors, Mr. F. J. Candy, M. A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, who intends to retire on pension, and Mr. H. S. K. Bellairs, M.A., Professor of English Literature, who has signified his intention to resign after the termination of his sick leave in November next.—*Argus.*

A DANCING party came off at Government House on Wednesday evening last, which, it appears, was most successful; every one having returned home by moonlight quite delighted.—*Poona Observer.*

HIGH COURT.—21ST JULY.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

334-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mungesh Raghunath v Fatmabebee, widow—Dr. Dallas.
335-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Fatmabebee and another v Nunneebaee, widow—In person.
555-72—Dallas and Lynch—Dhunsookdas Judunroy v Huzareemull Ruttonchund—Leathes, Crawford, and Beevey.
533-72—In person—Shungaree v Hunsa Poma—Jefferson and Payne.
633-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Joze Francisco de Souza v Navelbaee, widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.
634-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Joosub Jaffer Wydnia v Cristnajee Nagrajand others—Dallas and Lynch.
137-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—The Rev Nicolas da Silva v Gabriel Fernandes and others—Dallas and Lynch; Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile; and Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

615-72—Ghandibhoy—Navazbaee, widow, and others v Carsetjee Dosabhoy—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

LONG CAUSES.

161-72—Shamrao Pandoorung—Khyranboo v. Moolla Mahomed bin Moolla—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

SUMMARY SUIT.

308-73—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia v Lalljee Shamjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey

LONG CAUSES.

552-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Moorarjee Poonja v Damodhur Madhowjee.
601-72—In person—Vulloo Gunajee v Jeewabaee, widow—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
690-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—S. Tyabjee and Co. v Narrondas Runchordas and others—Jefferson and Payne.
681-72—Jefferson and Payne—Waljee Muddonjee v H. Bazonjee—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.
427-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—C Hyder Ali and Co v H Thavur & Co—P Cowasjee.
321-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Bace Meherbaee, widow v Khoja AlibhoySomejee—Manisty and Fletcher.
507-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Bace Jeevee v Soondarjee Govindjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
613-71—P Cowasjee—Dheeroo Jeewanee v Fazulla Casumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

SHIPPING ITEM.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. EUPHRATES, 499 tons, Captain James Melville, sailed on Saturday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passenger:—Ensign James Moon.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	JULY.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
9 46 m	4 10	Monday 21	2 41 m	5 9
9 8 a	2 6		3 42 a	1 6
10 35 m	5 5	Tuesday 22	3 35 m	6 1
10 3 a	2 9		4 34 a	1 10
11 15 m	5 3	Wednesday ... 23	4 27 m	6 3
10 47 a	3 0		5 16 a	2 3
11 52 m	5 1	Thursday 24	5 8 m	6 3
11 28 a	3 4		5 55 a	2 8
.....	.....	Friday 25	5 39 m	6 5
0 22 a	6 0		6 28 a	3 1
0 6 m	3 5	Saturday 26	6 10 m	6 1
0 51 a	5 11		6 58 a	3 5
0 41 m	3 6	Sunday 27	6 48 m	5 11
1 20 a	5 9		7 30 a	3 8

Moon—New, 24th, 5h. 24m. P.M.

THE BANGALORE RACES.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

THIRD DAY.

GRAND STAND STAKES.

Mr. Atlas's .....Little John 1

BEDOUIN STAKES.

Major Lindsay's .....Chieftain 1

COLONIAL STAKES.

Mr. Covey's .....Timbertop..... 1

MR. ABDOOL RAHIMON'S CUP.

Mr. Abdool Rahimon's.....Merry Legs 1

GALLOWAY PURSE.

Col. Prettejohn's.....Soladin 1

AN occasional correspondent sends us the following excellent letter on the opening of the Bangalore meeting:—

An irresistible longing to visit the crack station of the benighted presidency induced me this year to turn my steps in a south-easterly direction. A change from the unwholesome influences of some of our race-courses in Western India could not be but refreshing, and I resolved to give my inclinations full swing, and to drop in to Bangalore during the races to see how things were managed among the swells of this presidency. I have no intention of writing a guide for the benefit of tourists; the journey has, doubtless, been often described before, and I will dismiss that part of the subject therefore by merely noting, for the benefit of your sporting readers, that there is a break in the line at the Kistna, the bridge over that river not yet being finished; that I was informed by the railway authorities that if I took a horse with me he would have to be swum across, that I would have to pay Rs. 20 for the operation, and that if he went to the bottom on the way the company would not be responsible. I would advise any one, therefore, wishing to bring a horse to these parts to make a break in the journey, and by these means there would be time to make arrangements for a boat, which, I am informed, can easily be done. At Raichore we leave the G. I. P. Railway and get into the Madras Railway, and the difference is most striking—no fine big saloon carriages to luxuriate in; such carriages as there were, were close and uncomfortable; there were decidedly not enough of them, and doubling up was the order of the day. I must not, however, linger on the road, and I may say, therefore, that when I arrived on the top of this plateau and felt the invigorating influences of the cool breeze, I soon forgot the inconveniences of the Madras Railway. The climate here appears to be much the same as that of Poona, only much cooler. On the course in the early morning it is quite cold, and great coats are the order of the day. I am informed that this is a very bad season, in consequence of no rain having fallen, and that, as a result, it is not as cool as it usually is. If this is so, this must be a charming station, for even as it is, the climate is far superior to that of Poona. The Huryali where I am staying grows all over the compound; and I am told that in ordinary seasons two crops of hay can be cut every year. In using the word *hay*, I don't merely mean dried up grass, such as the wretched stuff we too often see on our side of India, but really beautiful, sweet-smelling, nutritious hay such as we are used to see in the best regulated stables in England. Surely race-horses in Bangalore with its fine climate and fine hay ought to be in clover! But how about the course on which they take their exercise? Aye, there's the rub. I have often heard it talked of before; now I have seen it, and I'll tell you my own honest opinion about it. In my humble judgment it is one of the worst courses I ever galloped on. Inside, where it is always closed, it is as hard as a brickbat; the outside, which always remains open, has been covered with a large quantity of sand, and to gallop through it at any pace must, indeed, be a work of labour to the horses. If they have a screw loose anywhere, this is just the course to find it out. I am not at all surprised that many good animals have felt the effects of it; my only wonder is that breaksdown are not more frequent than they are. It is a very broad course, being twenty-five yards from outside to inside; the turns are very sharp, particularly the first one, and in this respect it somewhat resembles the course at Nuggur. The bill the last half mile is no doubt severe; but the ordinary reports about it are, I think, somewhat exaggerated. From what I have seen of it I see no reason why a good horse running on the inside should not give good time, for though the turns are sharp and the hill moderately severe, still the inside is fearfully hard, and, as a rule, hard ground means good time. No doubt I have seen things at a disadvantage, inasmuch as we have had no rain; still for all that, though Bangalore has a delightful climate, I must say it has a very bad race-course.

The lotteries here are held in the afternoon, and if the number of the lotteries and their value is any criterion, I must say that in Bangalore the theory about afternoon lotteries being necessarily a failure does not hold good. The attendance was not quite so good as I expected, but those that did come were evidently men who came to do business and not to look on. There were nine or ten lotteries on the first day's racing, including the stable lotteries; none of them were failures, and some of them were worth Rs. 6,000; altogether a man who had a good horse, and was willing to back him, had a reasonable chance of making what is vulgarly called a good pot. The events for the first day were the Maharajah's Cup, the Galloways, the Stewards' Cup, the Criterion, and the Trial Stakes; and the interest taken in the several events was in about the order named. For the Rajah's Cup, Desert Born was looked upon by many almost as a certainty. There were some who said that if Marksman's leg would stand, it was his race easy, but then there was the big "if," which proved an insurmountable difficulty; others thought that a trump card would turn up in the Aga's stable; though, if asked why, they would probably have only replied they had a sort of an idea that such was going to be the case; for my part I never could understand how a stable with such very poor cattle as Eldrum and Saum to represent it could command any confidence from the public. The majority of the public, however, believed in Desert Born, and the result proved that the majority was in the right. The race is easily described; Desert Born was never let out, and disposed of the rubbish against him in a common canter in 3m. 4s., which in my opinion, taking into consideration the state of the course, was very indifferent time, and showed what an inferior class of animal Major Lindsay's horse had to deal with. There was one thing in connection with this race which excited a certain amount of public discussion, and which I heard many refer to, and that was, how was it that neither Bheel Chief or Moosah, who were in the same stable as Desert Born, but the property of Captain Probyn, did not start for the Great Maiden Arab Race? These two horses are both public performers, and are well known to be by no means inferior horses. Is it true that Bheel Chief has broken down, or that these two horses, who have before performed well publicly, have suddenly become troubled with the slows? I don't pretend to dive into the stable secrets; but it is my opinion that if the two best of Captain Probyn's stable had started we should have seen Desert Born gallop a little faster than he did. Let those who are wise in the solution of mysteries solve the point! Before quitting the subject of this race, I may say that from the very hurried glimpse I got of the winner, he struck me as a very fine and very blood horse. He was originally purchased by Mr. Ali Abdoola, but subsequently changed hands, and was sold to Major Lindsay for Rs. 3,500 in cash, with the promise of Rs. 1,500 more if he won the Maharajah's Cup. The Galloway Race turned out nearly as hollow an affair as the Rajah's Cup, and a fearful pot was upset. It was considered a dead certainty for Saladin, who sold in the Stable Lottery for upwards of Rs. 900. Cross Bee, however, who was only second favourite, turned the tables on him, and won easily. Saladin positively never being in the race at all. How glorious is the uncertainty of the turf! The Stewards' Cup brought a field of five to the post, nearly as inferior of their kind as the Arabs in the first race were of theirs. So far as lottery prices were concerned, there did not appear to be much to choose between them, except in the case of Carlow, who sold for a trifle, and whose running justified the want of public confidence in him. Emperor was perhaps fancied a trifle more than the others, and Marchioness a trifle less. There was a very close finish at the end of the race, which ended in the latter beating Little John by a head; the remainder of the field beaten off. The last race run off was the Criterion, and it was perhaps the most open of the lot. Arab Chief's former performances made him the favourite, and I believe that Ali Abdoolah thought it a certainty for the horse. Lorraine was next in the betting, and after him came Brilliant. These three horses monopolised the greater part of the public attention, and the others were only considered to have an outside chance. Brilliant's former performances had given him a great reputation, but he was known to have been sick for some months, and it was considered doubtful whether in his present condition he could carry 9 stone 7 lbs. with any chance of success. The race was run at a tremendous pace, and at the straight run in at the finish it soon became apparent that it lay between Lorraine and Brilliant; the jockeys of both were hard at whip and spur; but Lorraine, who proved himself to have a greater turn of speed than was supposed, won after a good race by a length. Arab Chief ran very badly, and was disposed of before he had gone three-quarter of a mile. The Trial Stakes was a walk-over for Satellite. A walk-over on this course is a profitable business for an owner, for I am informed that if it only occurs once, he can claim full public money. If this is the case, it is a liberal way of treating owners. Let Western India profit by this example! I telegraphed the results of yesterday's racing to you, and will continue doing so during the meeting, and if at the close of it there appears to me any further points connected with it worthy of notice, I will address you again on the subject.

WE take the following detailed account of the first day's racing from the *Bangalore Examiner*:—

The first day has come and gone, and the public, on this occasion, have not been so fortunate in spotting the winner—outsiders have had their turn to-day and some biggish pots have boiled over. Desert Born justified the confidence of his backers; but Saladin, considered to be even a greater certainty, was not in the race. Marchioness, only fourth in the betting, won the Stewards' Cup after a stout fight with Little John, and the great Bombay horse, Arab Chief, was nowhere in the Criterion.

TRIAL STAKES.—Rs. 400. All horses. 1 mile. Weight for age and class. Winner once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra. Entrance—1st April Rs. 50, 1st May Rs. 100, 1st July Rs. 200, when the race closes, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start.

	st. lbs.		
Ms. Jones's	w h	Satellite

THE SURVEY OF BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1873.

LETTER from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner N. D., No. 942, dated 20th May 1873—submitting, with his remarks, a report by Lieutenant-Colonel Laughton upon the Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay, carried out under his supervision, and upon questions also connected with the land tenures of the island.

Report by the Collector of Bombay, No 976, dated 18th June 1873 stating, with reference to the building rate proposed by Colonel Laughton, that in his opinion the imposition of such a rate would be both impolitic and illegal, and that he concurs with Colonel Francis in declining to recommend it for the favourable consideration of Government, and as regards the charge of Rs. 11,541-13-11 incurred in supplying cast-iron boundary marks, as there is no law by which it can be recovered from owners of properties, he thinks that it must be finally debited to the State as a portion of the expense of the survey; observing, with respect to the preparation of the statement suggested, by Colonel Francis showing the increase of revenue from the assessment of the surplus land according to the new survey measurements, that it cannot be prepared without the extra establishment he has already applied for, but until the Survey Act has been passed, nothing satisfactory can be done in the matter of encroachments; urging, for these and other reasons stated, the necessity of early steps being taken to proceed with the bill, of which he will be glad to take charge if necessary; and adding some remarks upon the state of the register of properties prepared by Colonel Laughton's survey establishment.

RESOLUTION.—Colonel Walker, the Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey of India, Mr. Ormiston, the Chief Engineer for Reclamations, and other competent judges, have testified to the accuracy and skill with which this most difficult and complex survey has been completed. His Excellency the Governor in Council has much pleasure in recording his marked approbation of Colonel Laughton's successful labours.

2. The area of the Island is reckoned to be 22 miles, 149 acres and 1,897 yards. The survey was commenced on the 1st of October 1855, and was completed on the 23rd November 1872. It has cost Rs. 3,13,062, toward which the Municipality contributed Rs. 50,000. After allowing for the value of the maps supplied to Government offices, sold to the public, and still in stock, the actual cost to Government is estimated at Rs. 2,63,697.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is satisfied that the benefits that have been conferred on the Bombay public and owners of property fully justify this outlay.

4. But these results will soon be lost unless the maintenance of the boundary marks that have been put up and a recognition of the record that has been made of the several properties are secured by legal enactment. Government willingly accept the Honourable Mr. Ravenscroft's offer to take charge of the bill that has been drafted for this purpose, and which should be laid before the public with the least practicable delay.

5. It is a measure which will not interfere with the existing rights in property, but will merely ensure an exact record of those rights, and will legalize the practice which has hitherto obtained in respect to the imposition of assessment on encroachments.

His Excellency in Council is opposed to the recommendations that have been made by Colonel Laughton for the levy of a building rate.

7. The charge of Rs. 11,541-13-11 on account of iron boundary marks will be defrayed by Government.

8. The entire correspondence, together with a copy of the draft bill, is to be placed on the Editors' table.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Bishop of Calcutta arrived at Moulmain on the 3rd instant.

THE Maharajah of Mysore, according to Colonel Malleson, is improving immensely He is said to be a decent cricketter.—*Indian Mirror.*

IN order to prevent an inordinate rise in the price of grain, which the Banias were trying to establish in Oudh, the Chief Commissioner issued a proclamation forbidding its exportation. Shortly afterwards the rains commenced, and prices have now fallen slightly.

WE understand that a certain honorary magistrate in a district not far from town has, in consequence of a petition to that effect from the native community, been either suspended, or removed, from the service. A counter-petition, it is said, is on the *tapis.*—*Englishman.*

COIMBATORE MUNICIPALITY.—H. E. the Governor in Council has sanctioned the following bye-law of this municipality:—"That any person found gambling or cock-fighting in any public street or thoroughfare shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for each offence." It is identical in terms with one already approved for the town of Cochin.—*Madras Mail.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Monday last two women came from Nundidroog and arrived in Bangalore. Passing Sepping's road on St. John's Hill, one of them complained of thirst and pain in the chest, but before the other returned with some water she fell dead. They being strangers the people of the street raised a subscription towards her funeral rites.—*Bangalore Spectator?*

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Rangoon Mail*, who has good means of knowing, says that the King of Burmah is every day feeling more and more the impoverished state of his exchequer. The cost of the late Embassy to Europe was considerably more than His Majesty imagined, and its conspicuous failure, after so lavish a display, makes paying for the same very unpalatable.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE latest from Looshai-land is that our friend Sukpilal, whom we had so sedulously conciliated, and whose amicable feelings had always been instanced as proof of the good policy of a kiss for a blow, has for some time been quietly moving his villages further into the hills, and getting as far away from us as possible. In the name of claret-cups and green pyjamas, by all the curious gifts and garments we have heaped on him, what means this savage? Police—attention!—*Pioneer.*

A SERIOUS accident is reported from Oodeypore. A number of people had congregated to enjoy a performance provided by His Highness the Maharana, an Italian gymnast being the chief performer, caused by the bursting of a cannon whilst suspended by the performer's teeth. Three men were killed on the spot, and nine wounded, some seriously, one of whom died three days after the accident; others lie in a critical state. Steechi, the Italian gymnast, escaped with the loss of his front teeth.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—On Tuesday evening after the races one of the 18th Hussars had a very narrow escape, for opposite St Andrew's Kirk on the riding road, the man was unable to retain his seat on the saddle from what cause it may be easily divined. He fell off, when the left spur was entangled in the cropper or saddle tree. The horse whirled round two different times, and had it not been for the timely aid afforded by a few men of H.M. 89th Foot, the result might have been fatal.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

A REMARKABLE law-suit was to come before the High Court of Calcutta in its appellate jurisdiction this week. The appellant M. Eugene Courjon, and the respondent M. Alfred Courjon, are brothers and wealthy zemindars. The latter obtained a decree against his brother in the district court of Commillah, setting aside a *putnee* lease made by him on the ground of inadequate consideration and undue influence. The former now appeals to the High Court to reverse the decision of the district court.—*Pioneer.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A bricklayer, working in the New Museum premises, Calcutta, met with an accident last Saturday, which resulted in his death. The deceased had been at work on the roof of the building together with his wife, and feeling hungry told her that he was going down to partake of some food; she advised him to wait awhile, as it had been raining, and the attempt would be perilous. Deceased remarked that he must go down at once. He had not proceeded far when his foot slipped, and he was precipitated to the ground He was removed to hospital, where he died the following morning.

THE *Oudh Akbar* learns from a correspondent of a serious disturbance which recently took place in Bhopal, but of which the English press has not yet learned. Full details are not known, beyond the fact that "at a time when elegiac chants (*maulud*) were being sung in honour of the Prophet, violent hands were laid on Moulvie Siddiq Hussun, the Begum's husband, and two or three persons were killed. In consequence of this the Agent to the Governor-General lately went to Bhopal in person. According to some the Begum's marriage with a person of Siddiq Hussun's rank (who, not being royally descended, was by no means a suitable match for her) is the cause of the disturbance and bloodshed."

THE MOST NORTHERN.—The men from the Polaris have brought to the United States an Esquimaux, named Hans Christin, with his wife and four children. He was taken on board the Polaris after she reached Disco, with his wife and three children. While the vessel was in winter quarters the fourth child was born. The birth having taken place on a United States vessel, under the national flag, the child is claimed as an American citizen. It was born 100 miles further north than any habitations of men are known to exist, and, with reason, is believed to have had its birth-place in a higher latitude than any other living human being.

MAYO MEMORIAL FUND.

AT a meeting of the General Committee of the Mayo Memorial Fund, held at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday, 17th June, Lord Stanhope in the chair, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—"1. That the balance-sheet prepared by the sub-committee, showing an account of receipts and expenditure, and the placing of the fund on deposit and current account with Messrs. Glynn and Co., be received and adopted." "2. That a sum not exceeding 400*l.* be expended on a bust of the late Earl of Mayo, to include the expense of fixing in Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's Cathedral" "3. The Irish Committee, having signified their willingness to add the funds in their hands to those of this committee, and having expressed their intention of nominating as their trustee the Marquis of Drogheda, this committee do appoint the Duke of Edinburgh, K. G., and Lord Richard Grosvenor to act as trustees in conjunction with the Marquis of Drogheda for the whole fund; and that any two trustees shall be able to draw sums when requested to do so by the proposed representatives of the Mayo family, such trustees being satisfied that the sums so drawn are applied to the purpose for which the money was subscribed—the rebuilding of Palmerstown-house; and that they, the trustees, be hereby empowered to have the necessary legal instruments drawn up to enable them to do so." "4. That the best thanks of this meeting be given to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh for the pains and trouble he has always taken in reference to this fund." "5. That the thanks of this meeting be given to Earl Stanhope for presiding on this occasion."

ON THE WAY TO KHIVA.

THE following accounts are translations from letters published in the Russian *Golos* from its Military Correspondent with the Khiva Expedition:—

"The civilisation of the country beyond the Volga has been gradually progressing ever since the 16th century, and now threatens to submerge beneath its advancing tide the Kirghiz Steppes, amidst the vast barren tracts of which there are a few places well suited for agricultural and commercial colonies. The posts and forts established in the Trans-Orenburg Steppe will, notwithstanding the unfavourable situation of some of them, serve as good centres for this civilization. For the present these settlements will be useful in collecting information about the topography and climate of the steppe, and in order to attain this object more effectually, besides surveys and explorations, meteorological observations are continually made at some of them.

"On the 28th of February we waited for the arrival of the tarantasses, and on the 1st of March continued our journey on wheels. Before our departure from Irghiz we returned our hearty thanks to our kind entertainer, Major Redkin, and his wife, for the welcome they had given us, and for their bountiful hospitality during our stay at Irghiz. Our kind host, together with many of the local inhabitants, escorted us in sledges to the first station. In three days from Orsk to Irghiz we had accomplished 392½ versts; according to the postal map, 345½ still remained to Kazali, but the actual distance is considerably greater; the Kirghiz horses, half starved and exhausted by the increased traffic were soon tired of dragging our tarantasses through the soft although deep snow, and at the 8th verst from Irghiz they came to a final halt. Camels had now to be harnessed to our conveyances, while we, to save time seated ourselves in the sledge of our Irghiz friends, who mounted their Kirghiz horses, and in this way we improvised a kind of picnic, and drove over the level snow to the next station of Djalangatch. This station stands on the shore of a lake of that name now dry, but in spring filled by the inundations of the river Irghiz. A kebitka here does service for an hotel for travellers, and the post drivers find a shelter in an earthen hut. While waiting for the tarantasses to arrive we drank tea. There were no horses to be had here, so that we had to send our wheeled conveyances to the next station of Katty Kul with the same camels, while we started for that place in the same sledges as our Irghiz friends. At the last-named place a commodious and handsomely fitted felt tent was prepared for our reception, and a richly dressed young Kirghiz, 19 years old, son of one of the most respected of the neighbouring communal elders, met us. He had been sent by his father to receive the Grand Duke. A fat sheep, roasted whole according to the Kirghiz fashion, awaited us; and no mutton ever served in the best restaurants in Moscow and St. Petersburg, nor South Devon, could be compared in delicacy of flavour and tenderness with this fat-tailed Kirghiz sheep, which had been pastured the whole year round on the steppe.

"The station of Katty Kul was founded near a sweet water lake, which is now completely dried up, and the supply of water is obtained from a well eight versts from the station. The transformation of sweet water into salt, and the desiccation of the latter, are very remarkable and constantly-recurring phenomena in all the steppes of Central Asia. Within the memory of many the water in the Rivers Irghiz, Turgai, Saryesu, and others was fresh, but now it has a bitter salt taste. The site for the recently-constructed fort of Lower Emba was chosen on Lake Masshe, chiefly because its water was fresh. When the fortress was built the lake became salt, so that now the garrison have to procure their supply of water from wells in which the water is brackish. It is intended to supply the garrison with fresh water by means of a distilling apparatus. The gradual, but very perceptible diminution of the lakes and other water basins of Central Asia, arising from the excessive dryness of the climate, is an undoubted fact, and can be proved by the division of the large Lake of Alakul into three smaller basins, the separation of Lake Chelkar-Tenghiz, which receives the water of the Irghiz, from the bay of the Aral Sea, Sary-Chaganak, with which it was at one time united, and many other instances of a similar kind which have occurred in the steppe.

At length, on the night of the 1st of March, after a 36 versts stage, we passed the station of Djalovla, the new Rubicon between the Governor-Generalships of Orenburg and Turkestan. So exhausted were the horses that camels were harnessed to the shafts of our tarantasses, which in this way were dragged along at a good trot. The water at this station, obtained from a well one verst off, is drinkable. In 1869 the station of Djalovla was attacked by a band of robbers, who slew six mechanics on their way from Orenberg to Tashkend. We had a difficult stage of 30 versts before us to the station of Terekli, the last in the Orenburg region. Four versts before arriving there we descended a steep bank into a boundless level plain, which appeared to be the desiccated bed of an ancient sea, but is now the commencement of the sandy desert of Kara-Kum. At this decent an awkward Kirghiz driver, not having the horses well in hand, upset one of our tarantasses, without, however, fortunately, doing any injury. We arrived at the station of Terek li on the 2nd of March, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and two hours afterwards entered the limits of the Governor-Generalship of Turkestan, having taken 24 hours to travel the last 104 versts of the Orenburg road from Irghiz to Terekli.

"The sands of Kara-Kum (black sands), which border the north-east shore of the Aral Sea, have always been considered among the chief obstacles on the Orsk-Kazali road, terrible to the imagination of all travellers, and to remedy which every effort has hitherto proved vain. We entered the Kara-Kum sands with some feelings of nervousness, but were from the very first agreeably surprised at the first station of the Turkestan region, Djulius, which appeared to us as a pretty cottage, with large windows and a sloping roof. Inside the station the cleanliness, and even comfort, were such as to remind us at once of another country, and cause us to forget all our experiences of the earth huts and kebitkas. It was pleasant to stretch oneself out in this roomy apartment, to eat and drink tea in a European fashion, sitting at a table, a custom to which we had long been strangers in the postal kebitkas and earth huts. It was still more agreeable to hear that we should find such comfortable cottages all the way to Kazali.

"Bidding adieu to our kind travelling companion, the commander of the Irghiz district, who had escorted us for five days, from Karabutak to Djulius, we resumed our journey. Travelling over the frozen sands, which were here and there visible from beneath the snow, was not very difficult. The horses in the whole of the Turkestan region are contracted for by a Siberian merchant, Kuznekoff, at 800 roubles per pair per annum, and, contrary to the custom of the country, are fed with hay and barley produced in the neighbourhood. The sands of Kara-Kum extend for a distance of 200 versts on the Orsk-Kazali road between the station of Terekli and Goloffsk, but in order to ease the horses and increase the rate of travelling, the whole of this distance is divided into very short stages, and the stations are placed close to one another at distances varying from 9 to 17 versts. At all of them, except two lately opened, as we have remarked, neat cottages have been erected at the cost to the Government of 1,500 roubles each. Such are the very rational arrangements that the most difficult stages, owing to the softness of the sands, are the 9 versts between the stations of Nicolaieffsk and Alta-Kuduk, and 16½ versts from the last station to Ak-djulpask—in all, 25 versts. All the rest of the distance these dreadful stands, according to the accounts of all those who have frequently crossed them, with the present organization of post station, and driving, do not present any exceptional difficulties, and certainly are not worse than the sands of the Murom forests the neighbourhood of Moghileff, and other such-like parts of European Russia and the Caucasus. Notwithstanding the porous nature of the sand, the hillocks (here called *barkhan*) are covered with clumps of grass and bushes, such as the saxaul, which is the chief fuel in this country; they cannot, therefore, be compared with the drifting sands of Egypt and the Great Sahara. In this sandy steppe the nomads can always find better pasturage for their herds than in the neighbouring clayey saline steppe of the Irghiz district. Water, too, is more abundant in the stands of Kara-Kum at less depths and of better quality than in the adjoining steppes of Orenburg, the elevated plateau of Ust-Urt, or even the desiccated channel of the Amu Daria. The principal post stations in the Kara-Kum are supplied with water from wells dug to a depth of 6ft. to 14ft. At Terekli the well is close to the station; at Djulius, one verst off; at Kara Kuduk, also at a distance of one verst, there is a well 12ft. deep by 4ft. wide, which after being completely exhausted, refills in two hours. The well at Kul Kuduk is so abundant that it is difficult to drain it, and 100 horses can be watered at a time there. At Bishi and the water is taken from wells near the station and from a lake inundated by the floods on the Syr Daria. Only at the two newly-established intermediary stations of Constantinofsk and Andreeffsk the water has an unpleasant taste. The sweet water wells are chiefly found at the bottoms of ravines and hollows in the more porous sands.

"These few particulars will suffice to show that the sands of Kara-Kum are by no means so difficult or impassable as they have the reputation of being. The most difficult and disagreeable part of the whole journey from Orenburg to the Syr Daria is the southern boundry of the Turgai district, which skirts the northern shore of the Aral, and is crossed by the Orsk-Kazali road between Irghiz and Terekli for a distance of 104 versts. In proof of this we can adduce the fact that, with all the arrangements for facilitating and expediting the journey of the Grand Duke, we were 24 hours crossing the 104 versts of the Irghiz Steppe, but only 36 hours performing double the distance of 240 versts across the sands of Kara-Kum from Terekli to Kazali. However, notwithstanding all this we must admit that the whole of this steppe, and especially its southern portion from the Mugodjarsky Mountains to the Aral Sea, presents such a cheerless desolate aspect that, with all the assistance which modern science could render, it is difficult to suggest any means of improving it. Scientific researches and local traditions prove this steppe to have once been the bed of a former sea; we can only regret that this sea has disappeared before our time, as it would have served for steam communication between Russia and Turkestan. But since the sea has disappeared or diminished, there can be no better way of counteracting, or at least modifying the injurious influence of these steppes on the neighbouring fertile regions of European Russia and Turkestan, than by making a railroad through them by means of which this hopeless region could be crossed in five or six hours, and would therefore hardly be noticed.

"At the station of Kul Kuduk, to the west of the road we could see on the horizon some heights with steep overhanging bluffs. These are the sands of Little Barsuk, which approach the northern shore of the Aral Sea at Peroffsk Barsuk and on which, according to information we received at the station, fresh water is more abundant and more easily obtained than in the Kara-Kum; besides which there are natural springs. At length, on the morning of the 3rd of March, at the station of Ak-djulpask, we had a view of the frozen surface of the Aral, mentioned in old Russian manuscripts as the Blce Sea, known to Eastern writers as the Lake of Kwarezm, and now called by the Kirghizes and neighbouring tribes Aral Tenghiz or sea of islands. Part of the extensive basin seen from this place forms the north-eastern end of Sary-Chaganak Bay, which, according to traditions and legends, once extended much further and joined Lake Chelkar-Tenghiz, in which the waters of the Irghiz and part of those of the Turgai now lose themselves. If future investigations confirm the correctness of the suggestion, the deep longitudinal valley or ravine which is now crossed by the post road between the stations of Alta Kuduk and Ak-djulpask may prove to be that depression in the land which was once filled up by the waters of the Aral Sea and prolonged to Sary-Chaganak Bay, farther to the north-east, as far as the present outlet of the river Irghiz, Lake Chelkar-Tenghiz.

"The last station but one before Kazali, Bishbaul, is six versts from the channel of the Syr Daria, and here the soil again becomes a hard sort of clay, so that it may be considered as the southern boundary of the sands of Kara-Kum. At this station the worthy veteran Kirghiz Tarantaieff who had fought for the Russians in several engagements against the Khivans, was presented to the Grand Duke. On his breast were several medals, among them one with the riband of St. George for bravery. The former fortress of Kaim was removed to a more favourable place for trade at Fort No. 1, the present town of Kazali; it is 15 versts from the station of Bishbaul, west of the river Syr Daria. Its former buildings are destroyed and the land near it formerly cultivated by the Russians, is now abandoned to the Kirghizes.

"Changing horses for the last time at the station of Yuny we soon saw in the distance the wide white belt of the still frozen Syr Daria, and about 10 o'clock in the evening, in a bright light, arrived safely at Kazali."

A later letter from the Military Correspondent, dated "Camp, near Irki bai Wells (in the old channel of the River Yani Daria) March 25," says:—

"On the 20th of March, ten days after leaving Kazali, we had marched 224 versts. The weather became as warm as it is in June with us; the nights cold as before, and the changes from day heat to night cold very marked. We are beginning to adopt linen dress and white caps, but in the evenings we wrap ourselves up in our warm overcoats, and heat our iron tent stoves. We eat, live, and sleep in a large kebitka (the cupola-shaped tent of the nomads of Central Asia). To the left of the entrance is placed the bedstead of the Grand Duke; next to it, opposite the entrance, is mine; in a line with mine and to the right of the entrance is that of Dr. Moreff, and next to him, nearer to the entrance, on the floor sleeps Baron Kaulbars. In the middle of the round kebitka is placed a little iron stove, with an iron chimney let through the roof; between the stove and my bedstead there is a folding-up table on which we take our meals, write our letters, &c. Near the bedstead and beneath them are piles of saddles, bags, parcels, and portmanteaus. The walls of the tent are hung with our overcoats, caps, revolvers, and swords. The above is a description of our nomad abode, near to which stands a similar kebitka for our servants furnished with an iron cooking stove, on which our tea and dinner are prepared. In this tent are located the Grand Duke's footman, the Court huntsman, Dmitry Babur; his Highness's Cossack, Ignatius Tobolsky; my military servant, Alexander; the Cossacks of his Highness's escort, and the people who have charge of our horses. Both these kebitkas, with their sides, stoves, and coverings, are packed on three camels, and accompany us everywhere. They are put up and taken to pieces in half an hour. On arriving at the halting place or the night encampment Alexander's first duty is to take my copper kettle off his pack and fill it with any kind of water he can get, generally brackish or tainted, place it on the fire made by the Cossacks of the escort of all kinds of steppe plants, such as wormwood, camel's thorn, tamarisk, &c. Tea is then put into the copper kettle, and notwithstanding its evident dirtiness we drink it with great satisfaction out of metal tumblers. The bad taste of the tea is counteracted by a slice of lemon, extract of cranberry, or acid wine, all of which we can get from the huge store provided by the Society for the Care of Sick and Wounded Soldiers, in which there are such quantities of preserves, extracts, essences, acids, and elixirs, that Dr. Grimm, who has charge of them, cannot find time to try them all, notwithstanding our best endeavours to assist him. The best antidotes for bad water are extract of cranberry, Swedish punch, and milk thickened with sugar. We are well off for provisions, although the ten camel loads are perceptibly diminishing in size. But General Kaufmann and the Khan of Khiva are waiting for us in front, and with their assistance we shall somehow manage to pull through. The health of all of us is very good.

"Before leaving Kazalli the commander of our detachment asked me to build a fort at this place, Irkibai, where a store of provisions and ammunition will now be placed, under the charge of one company of infantry, a sotnia of Cassacks, and two guns. I asked permission to transfer this commission to the Grand Duke. My request was granted. We selected the site, traced the works, and in two days the fortress was ready. To-day, being the feast of the Annunciation, the flag was hoisted with great ceremony, the troops being drawn up on parade and a salute fired. Our newly-erected fort is to be called the Fort of the Annunciation, and God grant that only good news of our progress in Central Asia may be sent from it to St. Petersburg.

"The health of our detachment is very satisfactory. Out of 2,000 of the lower grades there are very few on the sick list, and they are only ordinary cases. Of our 3,000 camels only 100 have been abandoned on the whole march of 200 versts.

"The soldiers are well supplied with everything. Their daily rations are half a pound of fresh meat, 1lb. of tea per 100 men, and some wine. Herds of cattle and sheep are driven with us. Every soldier has a sheepskin and piece of felt for sleeping upon. Each regiment is supplied with ten kebitkas, in which the men pass the night round the fires lighted in their centre. Besides this, one kebitka is reserved for the officers of the regiment, and another for the sick. The soldiers' baggage and knapsacks are carried on camels, so that the men march lightly through the sand, and beguile the tedious march of the desert with their songs. We often get off our horses and march alongside the men, now and then joining in some song.

"At the evening bivouac we have music, but sunset in the clear evening air of this desert is a great enjoyment. There is something very impressive amid this inanimate nature in the tones of the prayer, 'Our Father,' which is sung by all the regiments in chorus. The Orenburg Cossacks, who are Old Believers, add their beautiful ancient hymn, 'Our Mediatress, Mother of God Almighty,' and 'Worthy.' We all listen with pleasure every evening in our kebitka to this sacred harmony, which resound, through the darkness of night. Then our thoughts recur to St. Petersburg, and to those who are thinking of us and praying for us. Whither will fortune not lead the Russian soldiers and the Russian people; in what remote regions will those glorious strains, 'Our Father' and 'How glorious our Lord is in Zion,' not be heard, which have been sung on the Amur and at the foot of the Himalayas?

"Our detachment, which had marched from Kazali in echelons, was concentrated at Irkibai. Yesterday the fourth echelon, with the remaining transport camels, arrived. The whole detachment will rest and re-form here, and a garrison will be left in the fort to cover our supplies and advance. Our further progress will be made with every military precaution. The detachment will be divided into three columns. The foremost as an advanced guard, under the command of the Grand Duke, where I shall be, leaves this on Tuesday, the 27th of March. The second, the chief detachment, with all the heavy baggage, will leave the following day, the 28th of March; and the 3d, the rear guard, on the 29th. We have now a difficult march before us across the drifting sands of Kizil Kuma, 100 versts, without any wells. Water casks have been prepared for 2,300 gallons of water, which will be slung on camels; 100 versts beyond this place there are two wells with salt water, 90 feet deep. The Kirghis guides, who were sent on in advance, have returned to inform us that these wells have not been tampered with, and that the Kirghizes encamped near them have resolved to submit to us. At our last encampment the wells were found filled in with fresh earth, and in one of them the body of a dead dog was found. All this shows that parties of the Khivans have been here. However, in a few hours the soldiers dug 12 wells with good water, which is found here at no great depth from the surface, as we are now in the ravine which forms parts of the former Channel of the Yari Darya, not very long ago a considerable river, but now dammed in order to irrigate the fields. We leave this on the 27th of March, and after a march of 150 versts through loose sands we enter a more pleasant country, as we shall then approach the Bukan Hills, where, as we have heard, water is more plentiful, and the pasturage better. The latter is very important for us. Our poor horses, owing to the lateness of the spring this year, find nothing on the road but sand and wormwood. Their rations are very moderate—5lb. of pressed hay and 8lb. of barley a day; more cannot be taken, and this allowance necessitates one camel per horse. Even this supply is beginning to run short. My horses, a fiery gray and a bright chestnut, are ridden on alternate days. But we hope to find plenty of grass on the Bukan hills at this season—early spring, which will enable us to reach Khiva with our animals and cattle. Besides camels, horses, cows, oxen, and sheep, we are accompanied by a whole collection of different coloured dogs belonging to officers, regiments, Cossacks, and the Artillery. The dogs follow us purely out of love of a wandering existence, and receive no rations or allowance of any kind.

"Hitherto the only sign of the Khivans has been the tampering with the wells. The Kirghizes who came yesterday into our camp informed us that the Khan of Khiva has collected 17,000 Kara Kalpaks and Turkomans, as the Khivans themselves are unwilling to take the field. This herd will, it is said, be divided into four detachments—one to oppose the Orenburg force, a second to guard the estuary of the Amou Darya, a third to march towards Lake Dau Kara, apparently to act against our detachment, and a fourth, it is said, will advance 150 versts from the Amou Darya into the Steppe to Min Bulak (1,000 springs) where, on the 3d of April, we are to unite with Kaufmann's, Djizak detachment. These Kara-Kalpaks think they will prevent, or at all events hinder, our junction. Sadyk, the notorious robber, famed for his successful raids on our Kirghize and stations, will, it is reported, accompany the last of these detachments. But our advanced guard carries two guns loaded with grape shot, two mountain guns, and rocket stands, so that the Khivans will have quite enough of it, and more especially as they have not yet experienced our riflemen armed with Berdan guns.

"Wells of Kirzil-Kak (in the waterless desert of Kirzil Kum), March 31.—In three days we have marched 100 versts across the arid loose sands of the Kirzil Kum, the water for men and horses being carried on camels. Surrounded by sands we are now at the chief well 100ft. deep which is pumped day and night to supply man and beast wearied with their long march. The infantry on these long and fatiguing marches ride on camels, a certain number of which are allotted to each regiment, the men taking it in turns to sit two at a time on each camel. The supply of water in the casks carried on the camels proved sufficient. Our detachment is followed by 755 pack camels, 27 of which were abandoned on the road. Our route through the sandy desert was marked by a broad track studded by dead and abandoned camels, the impressions of horses' hoofs, the soles of boots, and artillery horses. The most difficult part of the march is over. Here we rest a day, and to-morrow, the 1st of April, we have a long march of 45 versts without water, which will take two days. The first 28 versts lie through sands, then we shall enter the Bukan hills, and arriving there on the 2nd of April we shall wait for Kaufmann's detachment. News has been received from him that he is not far off, so that in five or six days we shall join him and march together on Khiva. News has also been received that a Khivan Envoy has arrived at Kazali with a suite of 25 men, bringing 21 Russian prisoners released from captivity. These captives report that no preparations are made in Khiva for the war, and that no levy has been made either among the Kirghize or the Turkomans, but of course no one believes this tale as other information we have recieved entirely contradicts it. It is most probable that the Khan of Khiva has taken fright, and is trying to put off or delay our march by such tales as this, in which it is needless to add he will not succeed, as we shall in any case march to Khiva.

"Wells of Yuz-Kudak (on the frontier of Bkhara), April 5.—Yesterday we quite unexpectedly received instruction from Kaufmann not to wait for him as we had intended on the Bukan hills, where we arrived on the 2nd of April, and encamped, but to turn into the dominions of Bokhara and march 180 versts more to meet him. In this way our detachment will have an additional 100 versts of severe marching, instead of, as we hoped, after crossing the Kirzil Kum Sands, leaving the chief difficulties behind us. This cannot be helped, and to-morrow, Good Friday, we continue our march again over the cheerless steppes to meet Kaufmann, and on the first day of Easter we shall meet in the arid sands on the march between two wells. We have now marched 400 versts from Kazali, and have as much more before us to the Amou Darya, and then above 150 versts along that river to Khiva. We now seem to be further from Khiva than we were in the first days of the campaign. The heat is becoming unbearable, on the 31 of April there were 25 deg. R. in the sun. Yesterday there was a sand storm which filled our eyes with fine dust and penetrated into everything. I managed to screen myself somewhat from the wind by getting into a provision cart and covering myself with a koshma (felt rug). We are generally in good health; the clear Steppe air, constant exercise on horseback, and early rising sharpen our appetites, notwithstanding the great heat. We rise at 3, begin marching at 5, and about midday or at 2 in the afternoon arrive at our encampments, where we repose in our kebitkas, wash off the dust, drink any quantity of tea, at 6 in the evening we dine, and at 8 go to sleep. The nights are still cold, so that we continue to heat the iron stoves."

The following news, received by telegraph from his Highness the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Caucasus, appears in the *Invalide Russe*, and relates to the movements of the Orenburg and Mangishlak detachments:—

"Colonel Lomakin reports from his camp at the town of Kitai (according to the maps Kitai is 70 versts to the north of Khiva), three marches from Khiva, on the 21st of May, that, after enduring great trouble and privations in excessive heat, his detachment successfully crossed the Ust-Urt, which has hitherto been considered impassable for a large body of troops, and united on the 14th of May beyond Kungrad with the troops of the Orenburg detachment. On the 15th of May, after a march of 50 versts on the previous day, the troops of the united detachments took Khodjeli, by storm; the enemy, numbering 6,000 men with six guns, fled with loss, abandoning one gun. Two soldiers were wounded on our side. Before this affair, Colonel Lomakin received our runaway kalbin, and several people of importance, including elders of the Kirghizer and Khivan Turcomans, who came to give their submission, and who offered to surrender the towns which they had occupied,—Kunia, Urgendy, Porsu Kokchege, and Kizyl-Tagir. On the 20th of May there was another warm engagement at the taking of the fortified town of Maugyt (near the left shore of the Amou Darya, 85 versts from Khiva). The Yomuds, numbering 3,000 men and three guns, several times attacked our troops as they marched from their encampment, but each time were repulsed with great loss. We lost in killed and wounded 15 men. The town of Mangyt is taken, destroyed, and burnt. The health and spirits of the troops are excellent. According to reports which had reached our detachment Adjutant-General Kaufmann crossed the Amou Darya at Spunakhan, and was at Khanat (on the left bank of the Amou Darya, about 35 versts east of the town of Khiva), two marches from the town of Khiva."

Details about Kungrad, captured by the detachment of Lieutenant-General Verefkin on the 8th of May, are published in the *Turkestansky Vedomosty*:—

"Kungrad is situate at the extremity of the cultivated and settled district of the Khanate of Khiva, on the left channel of the Amou Darya called Taldyk. The town is surrounded by a wall about four versts in circumference, and of double thickness in some places. Part of the town wall facing the river is nearly washed by its waters. The inhabitants number about 8,000, consisting of Uzbeks, Tadjike, Kirghize, and a few Persian slaves. The inhabitants of Kungrad pay the Khan of Khiva's taxes on their property and on the cultivation of the soil. This tax is two-fold—in kind and in money. The rich farmers paid before sowing from 3 to 5 tingres (2s. to 3s.) per tenap (about an acre) according to the facilities for irrigation. Any one unable to pay before sowing gave up a third of the yield at harvest time Owing to its geographical position, it may become an important administrative centre for the government of the tribes on the Lower Amou. The environs of Kungrad from the walls of the town itself present a continuous cultivated district limited by the inundated land, which is overgrown with tall, thick canes. There is hardly any meadow or pasture land, so that the cattle of the townspeople must depend on the scanty herbage in the dried watercourses. The nearest meadow land is 15 versts off, near the hill of Tiube Tau, 50 versts along the Taldyk, in the districts of the nomad Kirghize. The want of meadow and pasture land in the neighbourhood compels the inhabitants to sow grass. The environs of Kungrad will support a garrison of from 1,000 to 1,800 men."

A correspondent of the Russian *Invalide* gives the following details of the advance of the troops from Kungrad, dated the 10th of May:—

"On approaching Cape Urgu we expected to meet the first Khivans, as we had heard that a small fort, Djaby Kala had lately been built at this place. We certainly found this fort at a distance of six to eight versts from the cape, but its garrison had made good their escape, and our Kirghiz guides only saw one horseman, who rode away from them. We found Aibugir Bay dried up, as well as the Aral Sea for ten versts and more beyond Urgu. The island of Tshimak-Ata, 30 versts to the north of the mouth of the Aibugir, was actually united with the mainland, and had formed a peninsula. The shallowing of the southern shores of the Aral and the western channel of the Amu-Daria must have greatly hindered the navigation of the steamers of our flotilla. They entered the Ukan-Daria, (an arm of the Amu), and considered to be the principal channel of that river, but were prevented by the shallows from ascending the river beyond a point 40 versts below Kungrad. The Khivans are reported to have dammed up the Ulkan-Daria, which has occasioned the shallowness. The Taldyk, the westernmost arm of the Amu, is also obstructed by dams for irrigating the fields, and is completely dried up as the farthest end. We approached Kungrad on the 8th of May, and found it deserted by its inhabitants as well as by the Khivan troops; all had run away except the sick, the old men, and the women. We may hope, however, that the inhabitants will soon return to their homes, as some of them are already bringing us different produce for sale. We had heard that Kungrad ranked as a respectable town with a population of at least 6,000, but it actually proved to be a poor, insignificant little town, with ruined walls, and an appearance even worse than any Turkestan village; instead of houses, there are huts made of mud and reeds, and felt tents surrounded by poor fences. The soil of Khivan territory is intersected by canals. The Amu-Daria is a wonderful river. The natural wealth of this region is surprising, but, unfortunately, Mussulman despotism crushes everything and destroys the gifts which nature has lavished on the country of ancient Kharesm. To-morrow, on the 11th of May, we move towards Khodjeli, where 5,000 Khivans, with 11 guns, are reported to have collected."—*Times.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1160 Sir Charles Napier, Rodgson—Edward Bates & Co.
1224 Wm. Woodbury, Henriman—Farnham & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

938 Louisa, Lever—S. A. and American Co.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA MADRAS.

1076 Hermon, Shaw—The Captain.

FOR CALCUTTA.

455 Bluche, Bara—Messrs. Edward Baudry & Co.
1778 Flying Venus, Logan—Edward Bates & Co.
1353 Richard Wright, Cruickshank—Lawrence & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1029 City Camp, Creen—Finlay, Muir & Co.
505 Elizabeth, Narbet—Owen and Okell.
618 Gallilee, Allen—Volkart Brothers.
1347 Golden City, Jones—The Captain.
1433 Hampden, McDonald—W. Nicol & Co.
602 Merie, Surenga—Volkart Brothers.
500 Peeress, Morris—The Captain.
1115 Tivoli, Greig—Wallace & Co.
1031 Villa Franca, Peterson—The Captain.
1100 Birmingham, Durham—The Captain.

STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON.

786 Torino, Carrino—Remington & Co.

FOR OVERLAND MAIL.

1223 Ellora, Fraser—P. & O. Co.
1217 Sunda, Hocken—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1453 Virago, Langlands—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

973 Aretusa, Paulovich—Austrian Lloyd Co.

FOR GENOA.

763 Arabia, Caboara—Volkart Brothers.

NOT FIXED.

1178 Baugalore, Burne—P. & O. Co.
1091 John Adamson, Gaine—W. & A. Graham & Co.
706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khulifa.
510 Kurrachee, Bey